The New-York Times.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

THE MARKET REVIVING—THE PRICE OF GOLD.

The absence of any depressing news in Wall street, yesterday, served to give a better tone to the market. Before the panic it needed encouraging news to advance prices. At present the mere absence of discouraging intelligence is sufficient to put up stocks. Erie was the only stock which did not move up strongly at the close of the day. This, of course, is attributed to its fall in London, where it declined from 36⅛ to 33⅞. At the offices of the different agents of Bischoffsheim in this City, no confirmation of the rumor regarding his financial difficulties could be obtained. In most of them, so far as could be ascertained, their accounts have been settled during the past few days, so that they would not be involved in any degree should failure ensue. Peter H. Watson, President of Erie, is now on his way home, but the success of his negotiations, in the way of raising $10,000,000, has not been announced. There was no movement to throw Erie into bankruptcy yesterday, on the part of the Ex-Director who, it was reported, would apply to the courts for the appointment of a Receiver. The obligations of the road have been met promptly in all instances up to this time, and there has been no protest of its paper. There was no news of importance concerning the affairs of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The general opinion, however, is that the dividend will be paid in scrip. The earnings of the road warrant the declaration of a five per cent. dividend, and there seems to be little doubt that it will be met in some way or other. The default would be a most serious obstacle in the way of its future prosperity, and with the near prospect of easy money, extraordinary measures should be taken to retain the confidence of the stockholders in the dividend-paying capacities of the road and the capability of its present management. The failure of the California and Texas Construction Company to meet its obligations need not interfere with the ability of the Pennsylvania Railroad to declare a dividend, if the funds of the latter corporation have been honestly used and invested, and kept free from personal uses and schemes to advance the construction of tributary lines, which are not yet consolidated with the Pennsylvania Railroad. There have as yet been no reflections upon the honesty of the management, and if none are advanced and proven, it is fair to suppose that the Pennsylvania Railroad will slide through the present difficulty with little further loss than "shaves" paid for the use of money, and the depreciation in its value which is common to all other lines. The Sprague matters, which are now being arranged in Providence, seem to be in as good condition as was announced at the time of the suspension. There is a large surplus of assets over liabilities, and by private advices, yesterday, it was learned that there is a fair chance of resumption of business in a short time. The creditors see that nothing can be gained by throwing the firm into bankruptcy, and the loss would inevitably be great. Besides this, bankruptcy proceedings are usually so tedious that the creditors would be kept out of their money for a much longer time than if an extension were granted. Ease in money, which now seems to be not far distant, will enable the Spragues to pay up paper already due in a short time, and meet the rest as fast as it matures. The meeting of the creditors yesterday was harmonious, the only public action being to appoint a committee of five to confer with the Spragues in regard to the state of their affairs, the best mode of remedying the existing embarrassments, and the appointment of meetings.

There was considerable discussion in the street during the day concerning the plan now proposed by which all railroads will be obliged to furnish a monthly statement of the exact condition of their affairs to the Stock Exchange under penalty of having their securities stricken from the lists. This plan was most favorably received, it being urged that when the roads are obliged to announce their exact condition in the way of earnings and expenses every month, there will be more confidence felt by investors in their purchases, which are now mostly made blindfolded, as it were. The outside public would not have been left for months ignorant of the trouble in the Lake Shore Railroad had this plan been in operation and rigorously enforced. The railroads would be obliged to conform to this regulation of the Stock Exchange or they would be left without a market for their securities. People would look with suspicion upon any corporation which sought money and refused to submit a statement of its condition to the Stock Exchange, whose members are expected to market the securities.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Central National Bank, it was resolved to reduce the capital of the institution from $3,000,000 to $2,000,000. This was done in preference to making up the $720,000 which has been lost in the panic. The bank is reported to be in a perfectly solvent condition, and now has a surplus of about $300,000. There is no trouble in any of the Associated Banks, and there has been a steady increase of legal tenders since the discontinuance of the pooling arrangement. The legal tenders now held by these institutions are over $21,000,000. The gain yesterday was $2,000,000. The loan certificates are being gradually decreased. Money loaned down to five per cent. per annum yesterday, and closed at seven per cent. It is evident that public confidence is being rapidly restored, and if there are no serious drawbacks in the way of heavy railroad, bank, or mercantile failures, the tendency will be to increasing ease in money.

The decline in foreign exchange, represented by a reduction of the nominal price, had no particular significance, nor yet any noticeable effect, since it represented a conformity of rates with transactions—what few are known. The sales of bills are very light, as since the commencement of the panic, and have uniformly been made at less than the figures—so that the reduction to-day represents only the plane of the present market. The leading foreign banking-houses have for some time endeavored to anticipate the presumed speedy re-establishment of the market, and have in some instances refused the market. Against a recovery or advance in rates, at any time within the near future, some dealers now presume to find another sufficient cause in a suggested operation in gold on this side by European capitalists and bankers.

Gold, which is recognized as the commodity bearing the cheapest price in our markets, and as needing only a recurrence of the regular demand for interest and duty payments to substantiate at a much higher price, will, it is thought, claim the attention of outside and unembarrassed moneyed interests, in view of the fact that it has become cheapened by an arbitrary transmission here in large sums from England; by an utter prostration of trade, which has suspended the demand for duty payments; by a decline in the prices of exportable articles, which insures a probably larger exportation of products to Europe, and by the abrupt suspension of the currency circulation and the curtailment in bank credits, which render impossible any speculation which would be provoked. The formation of any combination for controlling any certain and large portion of the gold now on our market would, it is thought, be assured of a large appreciation for currency before the commencement of the new year, by the certain requirements of the Government and various corporations for meeting interest obligations abroad, as well as by the renewal of the demand for duties. In addition to, and more assuring of, a rise in price than the circumstances alluded to, is the known large increase, in various forms and ways, of the circulating medium. The currency volume is presumed to be fully fifty or sixty millions more expanded than when gold rated at 112 to 114—including its representive in use, the loan certificates of the Clearing-house Associations, and the portion of the $44,000,000 of the Treasury's reserve issued. This additional inflation is taken to be an assured justification for a depreciation of the currency to that extent more than existed before the present disturbances disordered the various relations of the markets. The restoration of circulation again presents this additional feature inductive of a large rise in gold—the means of employment for a time will be so materially lessened by the suspension of business and manufactures, that its momentary abundance will form a market of very apparent easiness, and will be promotive of speculation in an extreme degree.

Prices which for the time being represent depression, yet by no means a decline, sufficient to induce currency now closely locked up by the prevailing want of confidence, to reappear, are, by the influence of an expansion of currency, its relinquishment from various pursuits, and the increase of gold, regarded quite certain to reach, in a larger extreme upward than they have yet answered to the panic condition by decline. A further decline, however, is inevitable, and even necessary, before any part of the currency volume will be restored to free circulation.

The course of the crisis slowly extending throughout the interior and all branches of business, is yet regarded with most interest and anxiety for its effect in the larger manufacturing centres. At Philadelphia, Pittsburg, and Cincinnati the condition of the inland exchanges is much disordered, and fears are entertained of increased embarrassments becoming apparent among the banking interests of these localities. Besides the points named, Cleveland, Columbus, Providence, Rochester, and Indianapolis give indications of the character mentioned.

It has been decided to reorganize the New-Jersey Southern Railroad Company, and a scheme is to be presented to the stockholders in a short time for adoption. The name of the road is to be changed to the New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad. The various lines from New-York making up the New-Jersey Southern to Norfolk and Baltimore will be consolidated and the uncompleted portions finished, $7,500,000 of additional bonds will be issued, which will be used to build the necessary connections and to pay up the various creditors, who are anxiously waiting for their money. The stockholders in the New-Jersey Southern, who have lately felt very despondent on account of the great fall in the price of their holdings, will receive an amount of New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore stock equal to that which they possess in the New-Jersey Southern. It is believed that the new organization stands a better chance of success than the New-Jersey Southern, as the road is now nearly completed and requires the expenditure of a comparatively small sum of money to put it into paying condition.

THE VIRGINIUS.

POSITION OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT—AWAITING INFORMATION.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Little is known in official quarters concerning the circumstances of the capture of the Virginius by the Spanish man-of-war Tornado, and, therefore, the course of the Administration is not yet defined. Further information is awaited from our Consul at Santiago, who will act in conjunction with the Consul General at Havana, under instruction of the Department of State. It will be recollected that within the past two years this vessel was protected in several foreign ports from the designs of Spanish men-of-war and conveyed to sea, on the ground that her papers as an American steamer were in perfect and legal order. It was maintained by our Minister Resident at Colombia, while the Virginius was lying at the port of Colon and was menaced by the Pizarro, that the only tangible matter capable of proof appeared to be that she ran the blockade of Cuba with an armed party of Cuban revolutionists, and a cargo of munitions, proceeding from some port in Venezuela, and making a landing in the Eastern Department of Cuba. This was about twenty months ago, and the act has since been repeated by that vessel. The law, as he understood it to be, was, that although the ship, during such voyage, was liable to capture, and could and would not be reclaimed by the United States, such liability ceased when the unlawful voyage was completed, and that no taint attached to the ship which would in any way justify forcible seizure and detention by Spanish cruisers. In that state of affairs, if the ship presented herself in a neutral port, with her papers in regular form, it could not be permitted that she should be captured in such neutral waters, or upon the high seas, for a past act of blockade running. He did not admit it to be an offense against the neutrality laws of the United States to charter a steamer for the purpose named, from Venezuela to Cuba. It certainly was not an offense for which Spain was entitled to capture the steamer, except in the act. It does not appear from the diplomatic correspondence that our Government dissented from these views, and it is therefore probable they will govern in the present case, and care will be taken to be satisfied on all the points now involved, the subject being one which excites the closest interest.

CANADA.

BURNING OF A STEAMER AND LOSS OF LIFE.

TORONTO, Ontario, Nov. 6.—To-day being Thanksgiving Day, is observed as a general holiday throughout Ontario. The steamer Bavarian, of the Royal Mail Line, bound from Hamilton to Montreal, six cabin passengers, took fire about 8 o'clock last night, fourteen miles from shore, opposite Oskawa. The fire broke out in the centre of the boat, near the engine, and the flames spread with great rapidity. Three boats were immediately lowered, and one of them went adrift and was lost. The passengers and crew got into the other boats, one of which contained nine persons, including the pilot, ladies' maid, and seven of the crew. The other boat contained thirteen persons, including the First and Second Mates, the Purser, and two passengers, a boy named James Clare, a Mr. Parmenter, of Toronto, and five of the crew. Both boats reached the shore safely. There are fourteen persons to be accounted for, including Capt. Carmichael, Mr. Fennican, the Chief Engineer, Wm. Spence, the steward, and three lady passengers, Mrs. Hubbard and daughter of Brockville; Mrs. Ireland, of Kingston, and Mr. Wier, of Chatham. These were not able to get into the boats. The last seen of Capt. Carmichael was on a plank in the water.

THE EXECUTION OF WADE.

A TERRIBLE SCENE—TWO ATTEMPTS TO HANG HIM—A HARDENED RUFFIAN.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., Nov. 6.—At 1:40 P. M., an attempt was made to hang Wade. The drop was knocked out, but, the rope being too long, his feet struck squarely on the ground. In this position he remained, shouting, "Oh Lord, have mercy!" The rope came off his neck, and he fell over heavily on the ground. He was carried upon the scaffold, and, after a long delay in arranging the rope, the drop was again pulled. He fell this time less than three feet. His pulse continued to beat for seven minutes. After hanging twenty-seven minutes, the body was placed in a coffin and taken charge of by friends. While the preparations for the execution were being made, Wade maintained the same defiant demeanor which has marked his course all through. He told the jailor to "Hurry up, as he had an appointment to dine in hell with the devil at 2 o'clock. At the last moment, almost, he cynically remarked that the only thing that troubled him was whether the people he murdered were in heaven or hell.

THE MILLER MURDER.

DOVER, N. J., Nov. 6.—In the case of Frank Force, for killing Henry Miller at Flanders, near here, the Coroner's jury have brought in a verdict that Miller came to his death by a pistol in the hands of Force, but do not find him guilty of murder, leaving it an open question. The prisoner is in the Morristown Jail, but will probably be bailed.

A LIBEL RETRACTED AND SUIT WITHDRAWN IN NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 6.—The controversy between Judge W. W. Howe, late of the Supreme Bench, and the New-Orleans *Times*, has been amicably settled. The *Times* retracts its alleged libel with a proper apology, and Judge Howe withdraws his suit.

A sale of property for taxes was attempted by the Kellogg officials, to-day, but no [illegible]

THE NOVEMBER ELECTIONS.

NEW-YORK.

REPORTED AND ESTIMATED MAJORITIES BY COUNTIES.

The following table presents the latest reports and estimates of the majorities by counties for Secretary of State, at the election in this State on Tuesday, compared with the majorities in 1871:

Counties.	1871. Rep. Maj.	1871. Dem. Maj.	1873. Rep. Maj.	1873. Dem Maj.
Albany	....	1243	....	2123
Allegany	2876	....	1500	....
Broome	1142	....	1000	....
Cattaraugus	1521	....	1200	....
Cayuga	2660	....	1800	....
Chautauqua	3167	....	2200	....
Chemung	....	316	....	136
Chenango	1614	....	500	....
Clinton	145	....	....	400
Columbia	....	48	....	752
Cortland	1513	....	1200	....
Delaware	1055	....	900	....
Dutchess	2462	....	....	652
Erie	837	....	....	900
Essex	1133	....	500	....
Franklin	936	....	800	....
Fulton and Ham.	....	72	....	100
Genesee	1233	....	1000	....
Greene	....	546	....	600
Herkimer	1166	....	1000	....
Jefferson	2007	....	800	....
Kings	....	9156	....	4125
Lewis	326	....	100	....
Livingston	810	....	951	....
Madison	1815	....	1400	....
Monroe	697	....	600	....
Montgomery	269	....	....	400
New-York	....	29189	....	31981
Niagara	780	....	800	....
Oneida	1919	....	1400	....
Onondaga	2234	....	1400	....
Ontario	1212	....	300	....
Orange	1762	....	14	....
Orleans	1230	....	1000	....
Oswego	2200	....	1779	....
Otsego	97	....	....	450
Putnam	24	....	100	....
Queens	....	611	....	500
Rensselaer	....	193	800	....
Richmond	....	189	....	131
Rockland	....	275	....	300
St. Lawrence	5938	....	4000	....
Saratoga	2108	....	1750	....
Schenectady	213	....	400	....
Schoharie	....	1162	....	1358
Schuyler	325	....	....	150
Seneca	....	777	....	900
Steuben	1129	....	....	500
Suffolk	1072	....	500	....
Sullivan	....	456	....	700
Tioga	1112	....	700	....
Tompkins	1284	....	500	....
Ulster	390	....	48	....
Warren	394	....	100	....
Washington	2361	....	1200	....
Wayne	1470	....	1000	....
Westchester	2151	....	....	100
Wyoming	1483	....	1300	....
Yates	868	....	300	....
Total	63140 64233	44233	36842	47258 36842
Majority	18907			10416

THE LEGISLATURE.

Telegrams received in Albany claim the election of William B. Woodin, Republican, to the Senate, by 200 majority, in the Twenty-fifth District, and of William Johnson, Democrat, by 50 majority, in the Twenty-sixth District, and put the majority for Wm. Youmans, Jr., Democrat, in the Twenty-third District, at 150 votes. Henry C. Connolly, Republican, has 310 majority in the Fourteenth District. The Albany *Journal* of last evening puts the Senate at seventeen Republicans, fourteen Democrats, and one Independent Democrat, and the Assembly at seventy-one Republicans, fifty-six Democrats, and one Independent Republican. The later returns indicate changes in the list we published yesterday as follows: Columbia County, Second District, Alonzo H. Farrar, Republican; Erie County, Fourth District, John Nice, Republican, and Fifth District, Robert B. Foote, Republican; Essex County, Gardiner Pope, Democrat; Greene County, Horatio S. Lockwood, Republican; Kings County, Fourth District, David J. Pillsworth, Republican; Oneida County, Second District, George W. Cleveland, Democrat; Westchester County, Second District, Amherst Wight, Jr., Republican. Our changes make the Assembly stand seventy-two Republicans and fifty-six Democrats.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY ELECTION RETURNS.

The following additional returns have been received from Westchester County. Both the Democrats and the Republicans claim the election of their respective candidates for Register and members of Assembly for the Second Assembly District:

THE VOTE IN MORRISANIA.

Secretary of State	Willers	1820	Thayer	903
Justice Supr'e Court	Gilbert	1649	Winslow	774
State Senator	Marshall	1268	Robertson	1613
Sheriff	Bussing	1556	Carpenter	1229
Register	Bard	1870	Archer	921
County Clerk	Smith	2670	No opposition.	
Superintend't of Poor	Palm	1907	Knapp	1061
Coroner	O'Mara	1717	Young	1246
Justice of Sessions	Howe	1908	Silkman	1051
Member of Assembly	Cauldwell	1903	Wilson	757
Civil Justice	Flanagan	1550	Angel	1387
Annexation to N. Y.	For	2788	Against	69

VOTE IN CORTLAND.

Secretary of State	Willers	742	Thayer	974
Justice Supr'e Court	Gilbert	694	Winslow	897
State Senator	Marshall	573	Robertson	1121
Sheriff	Bussing	714	Carpenter	992
Register	Bard	675	Archer	1006
County Clerk	Smith	1600	No opposition.	
Sup't of Poor	Palm	634	Knapp	999
Coroner	O'Mara	703	Young	986
Justice of Sessions	Howe	723	Silkman	988
Member of Assembly	Tompkins	410	Husted	1279
Annexation	For	582	Against	243

VOTE IN OSSINING.

Secretary of State	Willers	617	Thayer	625
Justice Supre Court	Gilbert	582	Winslow	587
State Senator	Marshall	552	Robertson	699
Sheriff	Bussing	571	Carpenter	665
Register	Bard	691	Archer	552
County Clerk	Smith	1212	No opposition.	
Sup't of Poor	Palm	619	Knapp	624
Member of Assembly	Tompkins	534	Husted	602
Annexation	For	589	Against	235

ADDITIONAL RETURNS—LIVINGSTON AND SARATOGA MAJORITIES.

GENESEO, N. Y., Nov. 6.—Livingston County complete gives Thayer 951 majority.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Nov. 6.—The following are the Saratoga County majorities: Thayer, 1,750; Hopkins, 1,765; Fort, 1,635; Mead, 1,735; Silliman, 1,728; Taylor, 1,684; Platt, 1,742; Carpenter, for Sheriff, 1,436; Lawrence, for Superintendent of the Poor, 1,587; Hearth, for Coroner, 1,767; Lewis, for Justice, 1,748; Landon, for Judge, 3,774; Wagner, 5,526; West, for Assembly First District, 418; Batcheller, for Assembly Second District, no opposition.

H. C. CONNELLY'S MAJORITY IN ULSTER COUNTY.

EDDYVILLE, N. Y., Nov. 6.—According to the latest returns, H. C. Connelly, Republican candidate from the Fourteenth Senatorial District, has a majority in Ulster County of 834, and in Greene County his opponent, J. H. Meech, has a majority of 398.

MISSISSIPPI.

THE REPUBLICANS SUCCESSFUL EVERYWHERE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 6.—The election passed off quietly, and the vote cast was quite light. Ames has beaten Alcorn thoroughly. His majority is over 25,000. The Republicans have a majority in both branches of the Legislature, and on joint ballot they have a majority of twenty-five.

VIRGINIA.

KEMPER'S MAJORITIES AND GAINS.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 6.—Additional county returns to-day show the following Conservative gains on Walker's majority in 1869: Stafford, 17; Gloucester, 225; Chesterfield, 155; Pulaski, 33; Giles, 169; Carroll, 265; New-Kent, 60; Nottoway, 129; Northampton, 258. Conservative losses are reported as follows: In Louisa County, 947; Alexandria County, including the City of Alexandria, 545. Kemper's aggregate gain on Walker's majority in fifty-six counties and cities heard from is 7,353, and the losses are 5,061, leaving a net gain for Kemper of 2,292.

MARYLAND.

MANY REPUBLICAN SUCCESSES IN THE EASTERN SHORE COUNTIES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 6.—Returns from Worcester and Wicomico Counties, on the eastern shore of Maryland, show further Democratic losses on local tickets. In Worcester the Independents elect their Register of Wills, Sheriff, members of the House of Delegates, and two, or probably three, Commissioners, and Surveyor. The Democratic State ticket has 600 majority. In Wicomico the Independents and Republicans elect one member of the House of Delegates, three Commissioners, and a Surveyor. The Democratic State ticket has 500 majority. Other Republican officers besides those already reported are elected in Talbot County. All things considered, the opposition forces on the eastern shore have done well, and inflicted no small injury on the Democracy.

FURTHER FAVORABLE RETURNS FROM THE WESTERN SHORE COUNTIES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 6.—Returns to-night from all counties, except Garret and Worcester, show that the Republicans have carried Frederick, Allegheny, Talbot, Prince George, Calvert, and Charles, and partially elected tickets in Caroline and St. Mary's. Returns from the lower Western Shore counties are unexpectedly favorable, the Republicans having swept them all, the colored vote coming out strong and solid, and many straight-out Democrats who bolted from Greeley last year supporting the Republican ticket now. The Republicans will have twenty members in the House and four in the Senate of the State Legislature. The Democratic majority on the general ticket will reach 25,000, showing a gain of 10,000 over White's majority for Governor in 1871. The aggregate Republican vote will fall 5,000 short of what it was in 1871. In the western part of the State the negroes largely voted the Democratic ticket, and the manipulation of the registry lists, to disfranchise the Republicans and facilitate repeating, tells the rest of the story.

KANSAS.

COMPLEXION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

TOPEKA, Kansas, Nov. 6.—Returns from eighty districts show that 38 regular Republican, 33 Farmers, and 9 Independent members to the Legislature have been elected. The other twenty districts will probably elect 15 Republicans and 5 Grangers. The Senate holds over, and the Republicans have a majority in that body of 25.

THE RAILROAD STRIKES.

NO ADJUSTMENT ON THE EAST TENNESSEE—ANOTHER ROAD CLOSED—MINERS OBSTRUCTING A ROAD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 6.—The railroad trouble still continues to obstruct freight transportation, though one train was sent east this morning. The Directors of the railroad met this morning, and indorsed the action of the officials. Legal measures will be commenced to-morrow to bring the trouble before the courts, so as to finally test the question at issue. Telegrams pour in from railroads to the officials of the East Tennessee Road to stand firm, and from the brotherhoods and unions to the engineers and machinists not to yield. A convention of seventeen southern railroads, in convention at Chattanooga, yesterday resolved to hire no men discharged from any road for insubordination or violence during a strike.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 6.—No adjustment of the trouble between the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad Company and their striking employes has yet taken place. The company got a train of fifteen loaded freight cars from Knoxville to Bristol to-day, being the first freight moved on the line from Bristol to Chattanooga in six days. The company still refuse to receive freight. The strikers made no attempt to stop the train, but sent a committee of their men on the engine to prevent the company's master mechanic, who was acting engineer, from placing any non-society engineer in charge of the engine. The mail trains run regularly. The men are quiet but determined, and the company is firm. The Directory met this afternoon, and unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, By the Board of Directors of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad Company, that the order promulgated by Capt. Joseph S. Jaques, Superintendent and Vice President, dated Oct 30, reducing the salaries and wages of the officers and employes of the company, is imperatively required, in view of the greatly reduced income of the road, as explained in said order, and we cordially and unanimously approve the same.

Resolved, That we claim, on behalf of the Superintendent and Vice President, the right to regulate the wages of his appointees and subordinates, conceding the full and perfect right of the employes to accept or decline the terms proposed.

The employes of the Knoxville and Ohio Railroad having struck against a reduction of wages, the company has temporarily stopped the running of all trains.

The representatives of twenty Southern railroads met at Chattanooga to-day, and unanimously adopted resolutions affirming the justice of any reasonable reduction of wages by the companies, recognizing the right of any employe to refuse work at the wages offered, condemning in the strongest terms as unjustifiable and indefensible all combinations for the purpose of resisting the rightful authority of any company by interfering with, or attempting to intimidate or injure others willing to work at the wages offered; pledging each other in no case to employ any one discharged on account of insubordination or combination to stop operations on any road by the intimidation of, or interference with others willing to work, and promptly inform each other by printed circular of all such combinations, with the names of the parties engaged.

All the railroad companies in the United States are invited to co-operate.

The coal miners in the Coal Creek and Careyville mines are on strike against the employment of non-society men. The miners are boisterous. A train from Careyville last night going to Coal Creek encountered obstructions on the track, placed there by unknown parties. The engineer discovered the obstructions in time to avoid an accident.

YELLOW FEVER.

THE MORTUARY REPORT—THREE DEATHS FROM FEVER.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 6.—The mortuary report for the twenty-four hours ending at noon to-day, shows there have been three deaths from yellow fever and four from other causes. No new cases have been reported during the past thirty-six hours.

William Juniper, a prominent contractor and builder, died this morning of yellow fever.

The Memphis Theatre opens to-night.

The weather is warm, and business is improving rapidly.

NO DEATHS AT MEMPHIS SINCE NOON YESTERDAY.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 6.—There have been no deaths from yellow fever since the noon report. The weather is warm and cloudy.

DESPERADOES RECAPTURED.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 6.—Bertin and Carro, noted desperadoes and burglars, who escaped from the Parish Prison on the 1st, by throwing red pepper in the Jailer's eyes, were recaptured to-night after a desperate resistance, in which Bertin was shot and, it is believed, mortally wounded.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

FRANCE.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ASSEMBLY—RE-ELECTION OF M. BUFFET AS PRESIDENT.

PARIS, Nov. 6.—The Assembly to-day, by a unanimous vote, re-elected M. Buffet as its President, the entire Left rising as the vote was announced.

M. Leon Say submitted an interpellation on the failure of the Government to order elections to fill vacancies in the Assembly within the time prescribed by law. Thursday next was assigned for debate on the interpellation.

The Left have been given a majority in six of the fifteen bureaus.

A new motion for a *plébiscite* on the form of government is to be introduced, and will be supported by many Republicans.

THE REPORTED RESIGNATION OF THE MINISTRY PREMATURE.

LONDON, Nov. 7—6 A. M.—The French Ministry has not resigned. The special dispatch to the *Times* of yesterday announcing the resignation was premature.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ANOTHER FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT—SPECIE MOVEMENT.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—A collision of two railway trains, by which several persons were killed and injured, occurred this morning near Durham.

The steam-ships Baltic and City of Paris. which left Liverpool for New-York to-day, took out $250,000 and $55,000 in bullion respectively. The steam-ship Hibernian, for St. Johns, N. F., and Halifax, took $168,000 in bullion.

THE CASE OF THE TICHBORNE CLAIMANT.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—Mr. Hawkins to-day applied to the Queen's Bench for an extension of time for further hearing in the case of the Tichborne claimant until November, 1874. The application was granted.

GERMANY.

THE FEDERAL COUNCIL AND THE UNITED STATES CENTENNIAL—NEW ELECTIONS.

BERLIN, Nov. 1.—Prince Bismarck, as Chancellor of the Empire, has laid before the Federal Council the invitation of the United States Government to Germany to participate in the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, with a recommendation that it be accepted.

It is probable that the Reichstag will soon be dissolved, and elections for a new one ordered to be held in the last week of December.

CUBA.

ADDRESS OF CAPTAIN GENERAL JOUVELLAR—REJOICING OVER THE CAPTURE OF THE VIRGINIUS.

HAVANA, Nov. 6.—Captain General Jouvellar to-day issued an official address. He says there is nothing of such pressing interest to the public good and the prestige and honor of the nation as the restoration of the normal state of affairs in the Island of Cuba. He proposes to subject everything to this elevated consideration within the limits of the laws. The social question and the exigencies of the present epoch will be the object of special meditation and conscientious study. Notwithstanding war has been initiated, he will seek to determine upon the best plan for changing the condition of laborers, keeping in view agricultural interests and the rights of proprietors, the maintenance of productive industry, and the general good of the country. He lays down as the basis of his policy the principle that the mission of all government is to protect. Consequently the fears that inconsiderate resolutions and extreme measures will be adopted ought to cease. Confidence must be renewed, for without it the re-establishment of public credit would be impossible. The address concludes as follows:

"All may rest assured that I will comply with the instructions of the National Government—to be untiring in my efforts to preserve peace, encourage credit, and pursue fraud, taking care that none of the great interests of the island suffer while I act as your Governor."

The public rejoicings last night over the capture of the steamer Virginius were most enthusiastic. The Governor's palace, all the public buildings, and many private houses were illuminated. Torchlight processions passed through the principal streets, which were thickly hung with flags and tapestry. Serenades were given to the Captain General and the General of the Marines.

There will be a grand parade to-night of all the battalions of volunteers.

Official dispatches from the Central Department report that the insurgents under the command of Vincente Garcia recently made a determined effort to break through the *trocha*, but met with a severe repulse at the hands of the contra-guerrillas, losing 100 killed.

THE CENTENNIAL BUILDING DECISION.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 6.—The Centennial State Supervisors and Executive Committee of the Centennial Commission were in session this afternoon and to-night. On account of the expensiveness of the buildings proposed in the plans recently selected by the Committee on Plans none of the latter were adopted; but Messrs. Collins and Autenreith, of this city, were chosen the architects to prepare, in conference with the Auditor General of the commission, and representatives of the State Supervisors, City Councils, and Board of Finance, a new plan which will secure a less expensive structure and one which can be erected in time for the opening of the exposition. Hon. Alex. Henry, formerly Mayor of this city, and Ex-Gov. William Bigler were appointed to act as representives of the Board of Supervisors.

PHILADELPHIA MUSICAL SOCIETIES.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 6.—A committee of the Philadelphia musical societies met to-night and adopted a constitution for the union of all the musical societies in the United States to take part in the Centennial celebration. The constitution is to be submitted to the convention of the Philadelphia societies for adoption. It name is the Association of the National Centennial Musical League, and it gives societies, according to their membership, representation in the Board of Management.

THE MANAYUNK MILLS.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 6—Ten mills of various kinds in Manayunk have suspended operations entirely. They usually employ 1,750 hands. A mill employing 500 hands is running on half time, and others are on three-quarters time. Gen. Patterson's mill, employing 500 hands, is running on full time, but at a reduction of fifteen per cent. in the wages. The paper mills are all running on full time, and will continue so until navigation closes.

A RAILROAD QUARREL AND BLOCKADE IN VERMONT.

RUTLAND, Vt., Nov. 6.—A railroad war commenced here to-day between the Harlem Extension Company and the Delaware and Hudson Company. It seems the latter are compelled, in order to get to their engine-house, shops, and yard, to run a few rods over the track and land of the former. The Harlem Extension Company claim that the Delaware and Hudson Company have been discriminating unjustly on freight off their road, which has been transferred to the latter's, and could get no redress. These, with other grievances, made them, yesterday, give notice to the Delaware and Hudson Company that they could not pass to and from their engine-house, shops, and yard any longer over their territory. This notice was followed by a blockade of the track by a train of cars. Great confusion all day was the result of this movement, and when or how the troubles between the companies will end it is impossible to predict

WASHINGTON.

LAND DECISIONS—THE ANGLO-AMERICAN LAND COMPANY.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—The acting Secretary of the Interior to-day affirmed the decision of the Commissioner of the General Land Office rejecting the application for a patent for the Santa Rita Mine, in New-Mexico, for the reason that the said mine was not subject to relocation under the laws of New-Mexico at the date of location made by the Santa Rita Company. A patent was issued to-day for the Lampoo Rancho, comprising 42,085 acres, in Santa Barbara County, Cal. Joaquin and José Carrillo are the confirmees, and Alfred Dibble & Bro. are the owners.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN LAND COMPANY.

Mr. Hipple Hall, who arrived lately from England as the representative of the Anglo-American Land and Emigration Company, of No. 34 New Bridge street, London, has effected arrangements with leading capitalists in New-York and other cities throughout the country whereby large tracts of desirable land will be immediately placed in the company's hands for negotiation. A flourishing young colony has already sprung up under the auspices of this organization near Staunton, Va., and others are expected to soon follow.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Lieut. Commander Oscar F. Heyerman is ordered to ordnance duty at the New-York Navy-yard; Master A. B. Speyers to the receiving-ship Vermont; Chief Engineer Elijah Luros to duty in charge of stores at the Steam-engineering Department at the Norfolk Navy-yard; First Assistant Engineer W. H. Harris to the Boston Navy-yard; Lieut. McRitchie from the Tallapoosa to the command of the Gettysburg; Assistant Surgeon John C. West, Assistant Paymaster Eastman, First Assistant Surgeon W. D. Smith, Second Assistants James B. Littig, Richard Tuck, and John W. Gardner from the Tallapoosa to the Gettysburg.

THE FIRST NATIONAL.

On and after Monday next the First National Bank will pay thirty cents on the dollar. Its total liabilities, exclusive of the capital stock, are over two millions.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen in the North-west and upper lake region, with southerly winds and cloudy weather. North-easterly winds, rising temperature, and partly cloudy weather on the lower lakes and southward to the Ohio Valley. North-easterly and north-westerly winds, cloudy, and clearing weather, in Tennessee and the Gulf States. North-easterly winds, cloudy, or rainy weather in the South Atlantic States. North-easterly and south-easterly winds, high pressures, and partly cloudy weather in the Middle and Eastern States.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Middle States, slowly rising temperature north-easterly and easterly winds, increasing cloudiness, and occasional rain in Virginia and Maryland.

For New-England north-easterly and south-easterly winds and partly cloudy weather.

For the Gulf States northerly and north-westerly winds and clearing weather

For the Sauth Atlantic States northerly winds, cloudy weather, and rain clearing in the evening.

For the lower lakes, south-easterly winds, warmer and partly cloudy weather.

For the North-west and upper lakes, and thence to Missouri and Kentucky, southerly winds, cloudy weather, and occasional rain.

Cautionary signals rre continued at Duluth, Chicago, Milwaukee, Grand Haven, Escanaba, and Marquette.

IN THE CITY.

The following shows the changes in the temperature during the last twenty-four hours, as recorded at Hudnut's drug store, No. 218 Broadway: 3 A. M., 37°; 6 A. M., 37°; 9 A. M., 39°; 12 M., 43°; 3 P. M., 47°; 6 P. M., 43°; 9 P. M., 38°; 12 P. M., 39°. Average, 40°.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The internal revenue receipts yesterday were $258,422.

The President and the members of the Cabinet went to the Leesburg Fair yesterday.

It is denied that the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company has sent an agent East to reinsure the policies of some Eastern company.

The Pullman Palace Car Company has declared its usual dividend of three per cent., after adding an equal amount to its surplus fund out of the earnings of the last quarter.

Yesterday morning a grindstone in the scythe factory of H. Hall & Co., at East Wilton, Me., burst, killing Oramandel Cheney, and fatally wounding Gilbert L. Heald, Superintendent of the works.

John Malone, who attempted to kill James Kingsmill, in a Philadelphia court-room, while the latter was on trial for the murder of Malone's father, has been found guilty of assault with intent to kill.

The balances in the Treasury yesterday were. Currency, $2,771,187; special deposit of legal-tenders, for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $9,385,000; coin, $78,106,245; including in coin certificates, $27,951,880; outstanding legal tenders, $360,978,671.

The main cylinder-head of the engine at the Wanskuck Mill, at Providence, R. I., blew out yesterday morning. Thomas Crowe, a fireman, was badly scalded, but he shut off the steam and jumped through a window. Work will be suspended for a few days.

The Ellsworth monument at Mechanicville is now erected, and has been accepted by the committee. As the weather is too inclement at this season of the year for open-air exercises, the committee have postponed the ceremonies of inauguration until May next.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND THE TEXAS PACIFIC.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 6.—The numerous rumors in relation to Vice-President Scott, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, induced inquiries from official sources, and it has been learned that all the stories afloat are without the slightest foundation. The Board of Directors have had no action on the declaration of a dividend, but will meet to-morrow for the decision of that question.

A number of New-York papers have stated that Mr. Samuel L. Felton is an indorser of the notes of the California and Texas Construction Company. Mr. Felton makes an emphatic denial of this statement, and says he is not an indorser on the notes of any company or individual. The statement referred to above is calculated to do Mr. Felton great injury if not contradicted.

THREE MEN MURDERED IN ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 6.—Yesterday two negroes stole some hogs from Dr. Eagle, a farmer in Ouachita County. On missing the hogs, Eagle and three others started in pursuit, overtook the party, and arrested them. During the night the negroes escaped, and reported that they had been attacked by Kuklux. They raised a posse of about thirty negroes, and started after the Eagle party, overtook them, killed three of them, and wounded the fourth. The Sheriff of Ouachita County summoned a posse of fifty men, and has gone in pursuit of the murderers.

THE LOWELL MILLS.

BOSTON, Nov. 6.—The agents of the Lowell mills have decided to begin running on three-quarter time next Monday.

THE SPRAGUES.

MEETING OF THE CREDITORS IN PROVIDENCE.

THE ESTATE TO BE PUT INTO THE HANDS OF TRUSTEES.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 6.—A large meeting of the creditors of the A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company and A. & W. Sprague was held at 11 o'clock this forenoon in the Horse Guards Hall.

Mr. Barstow, on taking the chair, addressed the meeting as follows:

I am very gratified for this manifestation of confidence, and I speak the truth when I say I would much rather be upon the floor than here. My private interests, or, indeed, any interests that I represent here, are not large enough to justify me in taking any prominent part in this meeting, and I am here more as a citizen than as a creditor, with a larger interest as connected with the manufacturing interests of my State—far larger than I have as a creditor. Indeed, my interest as a creditor is so small that, had I not a larger interest than that, I should not be here to-day. I hope, gentlemen, that we have come together free from passion, free from prejudice, and, I may add, perhaps, free from any affection which would be liable to warp our judgment in the matter which is to come before us. Certainly, it is true that when one member of the great industrial interests of our State suffers, all the members, in a greater or less degree, suffer with it, and as citizens we are bound to bring our best judgment and our calmest judgment to the consideration of questions which so vitally affect the great industrial interests of the State.

Hon. B. F. Thurston—I beg to present to the meeting, through the Chairman, the following communication from the A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company, and A. & W. Sprague:

To the Chairman of the meeting of Creditors:

The A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company, and A. & W. Sprague, regret that they are obliged to announce to their creditors that they find themselves unable to meet their maturing obligations. The recent examination into their affairs, made by a committee appointed at a meeting of bank officers in Providence, shows that they have a surplus over their just debts of at least eight millions of property, and they confidently believe that if an extension of a reasonable length is granted to them, they can pay in full all their liabilities, and preserve their print works and a considerable portion of their mill property. They respectfully invite their creditors to designate from their number a committee, with whom they can have a free and full conference, for the purpose of devising the best plan for securing the large property in their hands to their creditors, and enabling all claims against them to be satisfied in the shortest possible space of time.

The A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company pledge to their creditors their utmost efforts to co-operate with the creditors in the means to the above end which may, upon conference, be devised.

(Signed,) A. & W. SPRAGUE MANUFACTURING CO.,
Per AMASA SPRAGUE, President.

The Chairman—What action will the meeting take?

Mr. W. J. King—I would say that I cannot remark as you did, Mr. Chairman, that I have a slight interest in this matter—of course I speak as a creditor. I am very anxious that this business should be concluded in the very best way for all of us who are represented by this large gathering; and, in order that we may get the intelligence of all, I propose that we appoint a committee of conference to consist of five gentlemen, to be elected from this meeting.

Gov. Howard—It is not my intention to occupy any of your time by my remarks upon this floor; but as the question seems about to be put, it seems necessary, at least so far as my own action on that matter is concerned, that I should understand it, a little more clearly than I now do from the words of the motion itself. I should like to ask, Sir, what is to be the next step after the appointment of this Committee of Conference; and I should like to ask, Sir, what are the contemplated specific duties of this committee? It seems to me that we ought to have some more definite understanding as to the meaning of the term "Committee of Conference" in this connection.

Mr. W. J. King—I presume, Sir, that the Committee of Conference would confer with these gentlemen in relation to the appointment of three Trustees to examine these deeds of trust that are already being made for the preservation of this property for the benefit of the creditors.

Gov. Howard—Then, Sir, a very important question arises as to the powers of that committee. Is it intended that there should be an adjourned meeting of this meeting, or is it intended that the action of this committee shall be final as far as this meeting is concerned? No; it seems to me, Sir, that it is impossible for a meeting to take any action which should be binding upon any individual creditor. We may resolve and resolve; but we certainly cannot legally affect any claim which may exist against A. & W. Sprague or the estate of the A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company. That is not a matter to be disposed of in a public meeting, and the creditors can only be bound, it seems to me, either by an agreement over their own signature, or by the adjudication of a competent tribunal. Therefore the question arises whether it is expedient for this committee to act with A. & W. Sprague, or the A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company conclusively. So far as the public sentiment is concerned, that is a question which I should like to hear discussed, because my own mind is not fully made up in regard to it. It does strike me that, inasmuch as their action cannot be binding, it will be a waste of time Sir that committee to report to an adjourned meeting, because it is apparent that while the Messrs. Sprague have referred this matter to the action of their creditors, they have the power to withhold their signatures from any deed of trust, and from the appointment of any trustee. Now, Sir, suppose this committee of five come to the conclusion that three certain men in this community are the proper men to act as trustees of this vast estate. They must then confer with the Messrs. Sprague, and it might be days before they could agree upon individuals who would be acceptable to those gentlemen. Now, if they are to report to an adjourned meeting, after occupying days in this conference with the Messrs. Sprague, they may report here the names of gentlemen who are wholly distasteful to the creditors, as they are represented here in public, and it seems to me an important question for us to decide whether we will give this committee power to agree with the Messrs. Sprague in this matter, and to so far bind us, not, I mean, legally bind us in regard to our claims, but to bind us as the representatives of the community in public meeting assembled. I hardly think, Sir, that we should proceed to the appointment of a committee of this kind without having that question fully determined.

The question being upon the motion of Mr. W. J. King, to appoint a committee of conference consisting of five gentlemen, a vote was taken and the motion was adopted,

Deacon King—I propose that the Chair appoint the committee.

The Chairman—I would rather be excused.

Deacon King—In a promiscuous meeting like this, it is always better for the Chairman to appoint the committee.

Hon. B. F. Thurston—I do not propose to say a single word upon a matter whereupon the appearance of the counsel of the A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company, it might seem that any word uttered by their counsel was in their personal interest, rather than in the interest of the great body of their creditors. But, perceiving that the motion you are about to put to the house was unaccompanied by any general discussion, in order to prevent any possible misapprehension, allow me to say that last evening I had an interview with Gov. Sprague, and he desired me to say to the meeting, if the occasion should be fitting and require any statement, that his sole object and purpose was that the property in the hands of the corporation, and in the hands of A. & W. Sprague, should be devoted principally to the payment of all the debts and obligations of the company, and of A. & W. Sprague. He would desire that the trustees, if that plan should be adopted by the committee of the creditors, should be friendly to the house only in this sense—that their object should be to preserve, as far as possible, after the payment of the debts due from the corporation and from A. & W. Sprague, the property which should remain, rather than adopt a line of policy which would tend to dissipate and scatter it. Thus far he has an interest in the appointment of the Trustees, and no further; and I desire—speaking for myself and my associates on behalf of the corporation—that any committee which shall be appointed to ascertain whether the plan proposed is acceptable, and it is generally understood that it is acceptable, and sufficient that that committee shall be so appointed as to preclude the possibility of any doubt as to the fairness of its constitution and the purposes for which it is to be employed. The object, Mr. Chairman, is to have such an understanding, and acceptable to the great body of creditors here represented, and acceptable, I may say also, to the interests of the house which is so deeply involved, that will tend to the accomplishment of the result so much desired by all, which is the obtaining of the greatest security possible for their obligations. Therefore it becomes important that the appointment of this committee should be such that it will be impossible to have it said that there is any influence bringing about that appointment other than the common interest and advantage of all. I felt that it was my duty to make this suggestion.

The Chairman—The Chair must beg to be excused from appointing this committee; at least, from appointing it to-day. Gentlemen know that I have been absent from the city for two or three months, and have not been back but a few days. I have not seen one of these debtors, or had any conference, direct or indirect, upon any matter whatever; neither have I conferred with any of the large creditors. I have attended only one meeting before this, and that was in session but a very few minutes. I am not prepared to make wise nominations to-day. I would rather the meeting would make the nominations, but if you insist on my making them I ask for time.

Mr. W. J. King—The reason I wish the presiding officer to make the appointment is that I have a business acquaintance with him, and have learned to respect his judgment. I think he is a wise gentleman, and, therefore, I should be willing, so far as my interests are concerned, to commit them to him in the appointment of this committee.

Mr. S. Foster—Could not an adjournment be had until the afternoon? Such a course would suit the large number who have come in from the country better than if we should adjourn until some future day.

W. J. King—It was suggested to me that it would hardly be worth while to call the meeting together again. I think if it were left in the hands of the Chairman, and proper time were given him, he could announce his decision in the papers, and it would hardly be necessary to call the meeting together again. I think, in the hands of a judicious committee, the whole business could be better arranged than by calling us together again to express any dissent, if we had any, to the gentlemen whom he might appoint. I feel that the interests of this body are safer, if remitted to men who shall be appointed with due consideration, than if it were committed to men appointed at a public meeting under the spur and excitement of the moment. I speak because I have a good deal of interest in this matter, and I feel myself that all who are connected with the Sprague family have, as I may say, generously thrown in all their property. They have just given a quit-claim deed of their entire property, or will have done so when the committee shall have been appointed, and the matter of the Trustees arranged. I see nothing on their part of a wish to save any of the property to themselves. They wish us to be paid in full, with interest. From all my intercourse with them I feel satisfied that if this is properly arranged that everything will be paid. Therefore, I hope that the meeting will not be called together again, but that such a committee shall be appointed by the presiding officer, and that we shall submit to his judgment in the matter, because we have entire confidence in him.

Mr. A. A. Kimball—Considering the large number present this morning, I hope the Chair will reconsider his decision, and make the appointment now. I do not think it will be possible to get so many together again. With a view to testing this, I should like to make a motion to see whether the creditors now present are in favor of the proposition made by the A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company. I mean that the men who have been already suggested with reference to the settlement of this business be accepted.

The Chairman—The motion which was previously made would supercede the necessity of such a vote, and that motion was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Kimball—The expression was very small, Sir.

Mr. W. J. King—There is already another motion before the meeting, and no other motion can be entertained before that is disposed of. There are already two other motions before the house in relation to the appointment of a committee.

Mr. Kimball—I hope there will be no adjournment. We shall never get so large a gathering of the creditors together again. I think the motion is a good one, and the creditors will be satisfied with it.

The Chairman—The Chair understood that it was satisfactory that he should appoint the committee. I have no objection to making the appointment, but I am not prepared to make it now. I don't know many of these large creditors, and what little I do know of the matter is from what I have learned in the last few days. I don't know how large the respective interests of the creditors are. I don't know what gentlemen to put on the committee in order to represent these large interests, because it is supposed that when the large creditors of a corporation like this are satisfied the smaller ones are likely to be satisfied also. This is the only ground upon which I ask time.

Mr. G. P. Pomeroy—I would like to ask if five minutes would be sufficient for the Chair, or if ten minutes would? If that was the case, then we would take a recess for that time.

The Chairman—I could not appoint a committee satisfactory to myself without consultation. I have had no consultation with any one, and therefore I am not prepared; and I might say to the gentlemen present that I came to this meeting late, because I had a plan of my own in my head, and was writing it out to the very last moment before I left to come to this hall—a plan more simple than that before you—that of putting this vast property into the hands of Trustees—a plan which had not been suggested by any mortal, and in regard to which I had not conferred with flesh and blood, I might say, though perhaps I might make a single exception, that of one of my partners in business, for one moment, this morning. The plan was something like this: It seems to me that the embarrassment of placing a property so large as this, and so diversified, and so widely scattered as this is, into the hands of Trustees, with the understanding that it is to be managed and kept in operation a considerable period of time, first by its owners and then by its Trustees, and again their divided ownership and divided management, could not work in any other way than injuriously to all concerned. You might secure a very harmonious management of this property—harmony I mean between Trustees—and you might secure anything but harmony; and if the management were to lack harmony nothing but injury could result to the creditors. Now so far as I know the creditors of this corporation have confidence in the skill, the honesty, and the integrity of the members of the corporation, and they have also confidence that there is property enough to pay all the debts. If this be the case, why may not the property remain where it is under some oversight and direction, if you please, and under the control of a committee, not of Trustees, but of a committee of the creditors, under written obligations and with the assent of the debtor corporation. This will secure a wiser and better management than can be had in any other way. Now the surplus here is larger than it was in the case of the New-York corporation, where there has been a recent embarrassment. The creditors there stepped in and gave an extension—all the extension that was asked—and I don't know but that, in the long run, the property is as valuable, and as easily turned into money, as it was in that case. Perhaps it is not so entirely, and in every sense, but in the long run, it is as valuable a merchandise as that shop could have been. I make these remarks, as I have already said, without conference, direct or indirect, with any member of the corporation, or any of their friends or agents. I had just completed the writing of the last word of a preamble and resolution, when I was called away to come to this place, which I will venture to read to the meeting as my own, and only my own, which they may consider, and either drop or refer them to a committee:

Whereas, The property which the A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company, and the several members of said corporation, have offered to place in the hands of Trustees for the security and payment of their large indebtedness is so large, so diversified, and so widely scattered; and whereas, The embarrassments of such trusteeship are so many, especially in view of the fact that the best interests of the debtor and creditor, as well as of the State, demand that most of these vast manufacturing industries be kept in motion, which successful motion can only be secured by experienced, harmonious, and wise discretion; and whereas, the creditors here assembled are satisfied that these debtors have an honest purpose to discharge every obligation, and also that with wise direction the property is ample for that purpose, and whereas the risks of divided counsel, and consequently of unwise management, will be greater with the property in the hands of Trustees while nominally run by the owners than left in the hands where it has been accumulating for three generations; therefore,

Resolved, That while we thank the corporation for its generous offer to surrender all that they have for the security and payment of their debts, having confidence both in their integrity and their skill, with the reservations hereafter made, we respectfully decline the trust, and on the conditions named in the following resolutions recommend that an extension of one, two, and three years from the 1st inst., with interest at seven and three-tenths per cent., payable semi-annually, be given them by all their creditors.

Resolved, That said corporation accept by written obligation, the oversight, advice and direction of such satisfactory committee as shall be chosen by the creditors, with respect to the election and maintenance in office of a President and Treasurer of the company; also, with respect to the sale of such of their property, real and personal, as is not connected with or necessary to the successful prosecution of their cotton manufacture, located in Rhode Island and Connecticut; and also, with respect to the use of this reserved, as well as other corporation or private property, as shall seem to this committee best calculated to secure their creditors and satisfy their claims.

Dexter B. Lewis—Another plan suggested itself to me. It is this: That a committee be appointed to ascertain how many of their creditors would be willing to exchange their indebtedness for the property of the A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company at the appraised value. Now, I believe there are a number who are willing to make that arrangement. I know that at the time that Philip Allen & Son suspended, their property could have been exchanged, in that way and every creditor would have received 100 cents on the dollar. But in those times the condition of all the people was about alike, and nobody had money to invest, and those who did have money got the property for a song, and in sight of this building land was sold at sixty-five cents per foot, which was worth 400 per cent. more than that price to-day. Land on Smith's Hill was sold at a price that would pay 1,000 per cent. to-day. If such an arrangement could have been made then as I have suggested now, every man would have received dollar for dollar. I believe that this property is all valuable, and most of it would be acceptable to the creditors, and many very large creditors, and if they were willing to exchange their indebtedness for such property as the Messrs. Spragues would prefer to give them. Take the Augusta Mill for example. It is a very valuable and very firm piece of property. It is one of the best mills that the country can show. It can produce goods lower than almost any other mill. It has a fine water-power, and a fine location for securing cheap help. I was talking to a prominent citizen last night, and he said that the agent of that mill told him that there was no mill that could produce goods more cheaply, because it had the very best class of labor. They had skilled mechanics, Yankees mostly, who worked very much better than the mixed help that we have to employ in most other places. There was a strife among those as to who could make the best clothes and the largest quantity. Now, that is a very valuable property, and I think it will be appreciated by all the creditors. For myself, I am very willing to head the list, and to take any property they have at an appraised value, or at the value given by the committee. If that arrangement could be made and $3,000,000 could be raised, the Messrs. Spragues could very easily manage the balance by mortgaging the property and resuming business at once. It would save all the trouble about the appointing of Trustees, and all the expense and delay attendant upon it. I believe it could be managed quicker than any other plan.

Samuel Foster—I hope the Chairman will decide to appoint this committee to-day, and have them examine this deed of trust and report this afternoon at 3 or 4 o'clock, while the creditors are assembled.

Mr. W. J. King—It seems to me very important that this deed of trust should be executed speedily. The property is all exposed to attachment. If all property of the members of this concern is given to the creditors and placed in the hands of judicious men as Trustees, there is our only safety. There are various plans of settling this matter. I was very much interested in what the presiding officer stated so clearly, and no doubt it is a very excellent plan. I have seen to-day the plan of a gentleman in Boston, who has settled many large estates, and was interested in this. He had examined the statement made by the committee, and was struck by its clear views and succinctness. He said there was no doubt of the firm paying everything. He suggested, as he had settled large estates insolvent at the time, but now worth $1,500,000, that if this arrangement could be made, viz.: Bonds issued from $50 to $1,000, bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent., they would be negotiable in the market. I suppose this committee will confer with Messrs. Sprague in relation to the best management of this whole affair, and therefore I hope that the motion I made for the appointment of a committee by the Chair will be carried. Our object is to save all the property we can for ourselves, and if there is anything left for them we shall certainly be very glad of it.

Mayor Doyle—It may be proper to say that the plan proposed by the debtor corporation is very similar, perhaps almost identical, with the plan which has been suggested by the Chairman of this meeting, with this exception, that the plan of the debtor corporation gives to the creditors absolute security and absolute direction.

William H. Hopkins—It seems to me that this property can immediately be turned for the interest of the creditors under this trusteeship. If this available property, instead of having to be taken by some creditors for their pay, leaving others to take their chances for their pay, it would be very much better that the Trustees should have control of the matter and proceed with the approbation of all the creditors.

Mr. Ricker, of New-York—I have seen none of the creditors, and know nothing of the matter but what I have read in the newspapers, but I take the opinion of bankers and merchants in New-York upon this subject. They are all in favor, so far as I have seen them, of accepting the proffer in regard to the Trustees. They believe in it, and have confidence that under a proper management all may go well; but they require that those Trustees, or the majority of them should have the power to act with them all, and that the indebtedness of the company shall be paid as fast as possible within the three years without crippling themselves or tying themselves up so that they cannot move. As their indebtedness lies largely in New-York, and is in the hands of men whom you cannot reach, you will find that there will be great difficulty in any private settlement with the corporators of this corporation. These New-York creditors know nothing further than what they see in the papers, and, from the general position of the affair, it will be a very difficult thing to convince the merchants and thinking men of New-York that this corporation, or the managers of it, should receive back the entire thing unfettered and run it into the ground, so to speak, loaded as it now is. I doubt if those merchants think that the corporation has the ability to carry the business on in safety, if such a course is pursued, and unless some arrangement is made tending to a proper trusteeship, I think that it will be almost impossible to get a settlement with the great numbers of creditors who reside in New-York. Speaking for myself, under a proper modification of the Trustees, I am willing to give them all the time that is asked for. I have not felt that they should retain possession of their property during the three years, the creditors to be paid at the expiration of that time, but I suppose that the creditors generally do not wish to embarrass them. They wish to do all they can to relieve them. At the same time they will have a proper care for their own interests. This matter of interest is the same all the world over. I think you will find that the general meeting of creditors here are willing to do anything that is right and proper in regard to the matter. Where they may have confidence if such a trust is granted and properly executed, these bonds probably will be available, and will help a great many people who may be dependent upon the realization of these assets.

W. J. King—It is evident from the remarks of the gentleman from New-York that he is satisfied that Trustees should be appointed, and in order that that may be accomplished these five gentlemen to be appointed by the chair should confer with the parties interested. I think we can intrust the business to five men selected by Mr. Barstow, as men of fairness, integrity, and mercantile experience. I hope the Chairman will consent to name the committee now, or else at a future day, and publish their names in the papers. I have no doubt that three Trustees so constituted, would receive the property and be careful how it is used, and that such men will be selected as will attend to their duties; and although I should not be in favor of appointing any one who was in the interest of the Messrs. Sprague, as I think it would be a detriment to them, yet I think a fair committee may be secured who will be harmonious with them, and be careful that the property shall go to the creditors in the end, the residue to return to the family, and I trust there may be a large amount left. The committee is also to examine the deed of trust. I believe that involves all the property, and makes it perfectly secure to these Trustees. It is not yet signed, but I presume it will be as soon as these Trustees are appointed. I suppose this committee will probably represent a large interest of the indebtedness.

Mr. Riker, of New-York—I think it would be more satisfactory to the creditors at large that the committee should report to the creditors before any definite action is taken; that the creditors are the ones who are to be satisfied. If they are satisfied, and the disposition of the property is properly arranged for, all will go well.

Hon. George L. Clarke—As the Messrs. Sprague propose to put all their property in trust for the benefit of their creditors, I was going to suggest that this meeting take a recess for one hour, which would give time for the Chairman to make this appointment, and for the committee to have a short conference with the Messrs. Sprague, and then report back to this meeting.

On motion, at 11:45 A. M. the meeting took a recess until 12:15 P. M.

After the recess the Chairman called the meeting to order and said: The duty you have imposed upon me is a very delicate one, especially for the reasons I have named. My absence from the city has left me without that knowledge which I should have in a matter of so great moment. Some of the gentlemen whose names I have put upon the committee said they would decline. I therefore name the following gentlemen: Messrs. W. J. King, John L. Riker, of New-York, Henry Howard, Wm. H. Hopkins, and Daniel Remington.

Gov. Padelford said that the duties of the committee should be clearly defined. They should examine this trust deed and submit it to counsel, and, if they thought best, to eminent counsel, and should they disagree in regard to its details, or on the general plan, then they can confer with the counsel of the Messrs. Sprague. It seems to me that no committee would be able to perform their duty unless they knew the duties they were to perform.

Gov. Howard—I think the remarks of Gov. Padelford timely. For myself I certainly don't understand the duties of the committee, and feel it is necessary for me to have some instruction, and, if the matter is left thus incomplete, while I thank you for the compliment I beg leave to decline.

W. J. King—I suppose that the purpose for which this committee is named was well understood. It is designed that they should confer with the Messrs. Sprague in reference to the appointment of Trustees, and to examine the trust deed, and, of course, the appointment of the Trustees by this committee will be final.

Stephen Harris—Have the creditors voted that they will have any Trustees?

The Chair—It is perfectly competent for this meeting to decide what this committee shall do.

Mr. Aldrich—I do not remember anything in the communication of the Messrs. Sprague in relation to the Trustees.

Gov. Howard again expressed the hope that the duties of the committee would be defined.

Mr. Wm. H. Hopkins—I don't see the propriety of appointing Trustees unless the creditors should signify their wish to have such appointed, and unless they will agree to this in the first place I don't see why they should be appointed by this committee.

Mr. Wm. J. King—The great difficulty, Mr. Chairman, of selecting these gentlemen as Trustees, and naming them here, is that there will be those here, no matter who will be named, who will object to them. I have heard the names of the best men in Providence objected to by one or another, and therefore I should prefer to avoid the necessity of calling another meeting, and have the action of this committee final.

Dexter B. Lewis—I would like to ask if by the course of this committee, anything is done to the injury of the creditors if such creditors could not throw the concern into bankruptcy.

The Chair—I suppose that this committee cannot bind any other creditors except those who vote.

Stephen Harris—Mr. Chairman, I would like to know what better place there is to object to the appointment that may be made than this.

Wm. J. King—Mr. Chairman, I say that we should do that which is best adapted to hold the property together. I propose to have this transfer go into effect as soon as practicable, so that we may receive the five per cent. of our indebtedness as soon as possible, and that there be no obstacle in the way of this result.

Abraham Payne—Mr. Chairman, I do not represent the corporation and am not a creditor. I represent those who are. This is a committee to consider a plan for winding up this business; a committee for the purpose of conferring with the corporation; a committee of the creditors to confer with the debtors upon certain features of this proposed plan, upon persons to be named as Trustees, and also upon the form of the deed. One plan is that the committee should agree upon the Trustees and decide upon the form of the deed, and the other plan is that the committee should report the names of the Trustees to this meeting. Now, it is objected by a gentleman very much interested, and whose judgment is entitled to great respect, that if this report is made to this meeting, and the names of Trustees presented here, that there will be objections to it; but it is not a good answer to that objection. I submit to you, Mr. Chairman, that if that report is made, and a vote is taken in this meeting, that after that no creditors will have cause to complain. Every creditor was called to this meeting, a plan is presented, and the Trustees appointed by the committee are reported to them. If the report is adopted by a majority I do not see how the minority can say that the thing had not been done in the best manner. If I represent a creditor, and object to the name of a Trustee, if I say that the proposed plan is not the best plan, and it is adopted, I do not see how afterward I could say that the whole body of the creditors had appointed Trustees that were not satisfactory to the whole body.

Mr. Hopkins—Mr. Chairman, there would be more satisfaction to me, if I am a member of this committee, to report to this meeting. I have the approval of the creditors now present.

Mr. Payne—I move that this committee be instructed to report to this meeting, with all convenient dispatch, the names of the Trustees who may be agreed upon between themselves and the debtor corporation, and also whether they approve the form of the deed. I do not think it expedient to submit to this meeting any legal question about the form, but that it would be expedient for them, after examining the deed, to report whether they approve of the form, and then we shall know where we are.

Mr. J. Lippitt Snow—I would like to offer a resolution in order to obtain the sense of the meeting. It is as follows:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this committee it is eminently desirable that the property of A. & W. Sprague, and of the A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company, should be placed in trust for the benefit of all the creditors, and that three Trustees, who shall be acceptable to the majority of the creditors, shall be appointed to receive this trust.

Resolved, That the committee of five just elected be instructed to report a plan of the deed of trust, together with such names as Trustees as shall be acceptable to themselves and the Messrs Sprague.

Mr. Payne then withdrew his motion, and accepted the resolution of Mr. Lewis as a substitute for his own motion.

Mr. King—I must decline serving upon this committee.

Mr. King, however, did not press his declination, and afterward agreed to serve.

Mr. Snow explained that he considered that the committee of five named in the resolution had already been elected.

Mr. Kimball moved to amend Mr. Snow's resolution by adding that the committee report at 3 o'clock.

Mr. King objected, saying that it would take several days to examine these deeds of trust.

Mr. Harris—Every gentleman knows, Mr. Chairman, that it will take several days to examine these deeds of trust. It cannot be done by 3 o'clock. It may be necessary to send out of town for counsel—out into the country somewhere. [Laughter.]

Mr. Kimball explained that he meant that the committee should report the names of the Trustees by 3 o'clock this P. M.

Mr. Payne—Mr. Chairman, that is a good suggestion. It certainly is very desirable that the question of Trustees should be acted upon to-day in this full meeting, for we should never have so full a one again and so fairly disposed toward the interests of all parties.

The Chair—Will Mr. Kimball please make a separate resolution to meet this point?

The resolutions were read again by the clerk. The question was asked what was to be considered a majority of the creditors—a majority of individuals or a majority of property?

The Chair answered: A majority of the creditors present.

Mr. Snow—My object, Mr. Chairman, in offering that resolution was to get a starting-point to work from.

Gov. Padelford—Mr. Chairman, that resolution is faulty in not including a large amount of personal property owned by lady members of the house.

Mr. Payne—Mr. Chairman, the deed includes those persons.

The Chair read the resolutions once more.

Mayor Doyle—The property of the ladies is all to be included, though under proceedings in bankruptcy it would not be. Their desire, however, in common with all the other members, is that every creditor shall receive his full indebtedness, and they believe every creditor will receive it. [Applause.]

The Chair—It is eminently proper to add, "and the individual corporators."

The Chair then put the first resolution to a vote, and it passed as follows unanimously:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting it is eminently desirable that the property of A. & W. Sprague and the A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company, and of the individual incorporators, should be placed in trust for the benefit of all the creditors, and that three Trustees, who shall be acceptable to a majority of the creditors, shall be appointed to examine this trust.

The second resolution was then put to a vote and carried unanimously.

Mr. Kimball—Mr. Chairman, I would like to move the following resolution:

Resolved, That when the meeting adjourn, it adjourn to meet at 3 o'clock, to hear the report of the committee on the names of Trustees and the plan of the trust deed.

The resolution was unanimously passed.

The meeting then adjourned until 3 o'clock, and the Committee on Conference proceeded to the office of A. & W. Sprague for consultation.

For Afternoon Proceedings see Fifth Page.

SUTRO TUNNEL MORTGAGED.

A Virginia City paper states that there was recently recorded in Storey and Lyon Counties, Nev., a deed of trust or mortgage made by the Sutro Tunnel Company to Robert McCalmont, of No. 15 Philpot lane, London, England, merchant, and Isaac Seligman, of No. 3 Angel court, Throgmorton street, London, England, merchant, as Trustees, to secure the payment of principal and interest on bonds proposed to be issued to the amount of $8,000,000 gold or £1,600,000 sterling. The deed or mortgage conveys to McCalmont and Seligman, in trust, as joint tenants, and not as tenants in common, all the right, title, and interest of the Sutro Tunnel Company in and to the tunnel, land, and other property of the company, and all rights, privileges, and franchises thereunto appertaining, until the principal and interest on the bonds are paid. The company is allowed twenty-five years, or until Oct. 1, 1902, in which to redeem the last of the bonds. The bonds are to be issued of the denomination of $1,000 or £200 sterling each, numbered from 1 to 8,000 inclusive, bearing interest coupons for semi-annual payment of interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, which interest, if not paid when due, is to be compounded. These bonds are to be redeemed by an accumulative annual sinking fund of one per cent. per annum on the amount thereof, that is, £16,000, or $80,000, per annum, commencing on the first day of the present month, and at stated times in each year the Trustees, McCalmont and Seligman, shall draw by lot a sufficient number of bonds to absorb such sinking fund, and such bonds, with coupons attached, shall then be redeemed and called in and the interest thereon stopped. The first drawing under this provision will be payable on Oct. 1, 1874. If the whole issue should not be made, then an accumulative annual sinking fund shall be made up of one per cent. of whatever amount is placed upon the market. An undefined number of the bonds, however, are to be issued with a provision that, in lieu of redemption in coin they may be converted into stock of the company at its par value, at the option of the bondholder. The capital stock of the company is now $20,000,000, in 2,000,000 shares of $10 each. The mortgage or trust deed bears the date of Monday, Oct. 13, 1873, and contains about 11,000 words.

CITY FINANCES.

CONTROLLER GREEN'S MONTHLY REPORT.

THE AMOUNTS PAID TO THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS—STATEMENT OF THE CITY DEBT.

The following comprehensive report, issued by Controller Green, shows the cost of the various departments and the amount of the City debt up to Oct. 31, 1873:

Department of Finance,
Controller's Office, Nov. 1, 1873.

Monthly statement of amount of warrants drawn, and for what purposes, against the City and County Treasuries, Jan. 1 to Oct. 31, 1873, inclusive; also a comparative statement of the City and County debt, as of Dec. 31, 1872, and Oct. 31, 1873, with a statement of and for what purposes stocks have been issued.

STATEMENT OF WARRANTS DRAWN IN 1873.

On City Account.

	To Sept. 30.	For October.
General expenses, payable from taxation, legislative department, salaries, advertising, and contingencies	$211,197 40	$16,172 24
The Mayoralty, salaries, contingencies, and Bureau of Permits	32,230 90	[illegible],425 85
Law Department, salaries and contingencies	78,201 90	11,083 07
Department of Finance, salaries and contingencies, including Chamberlain's office	331,083 89	27,468 75
Department of Public Works—Salaries, contingencies, and expenditures under direction of	1,466,268 76	218,614 87
Department of Public Charities and Correction	1,077,775 27	133,472 55
Department of Public Parks—Maintenance	426,268 56	42,242 90
Department of Buildings	56,061 06	8,306 62
Department of Police	2,351,382 88	250,030 60
Department of Taxes and Assessments	48,090 22	10,225 07
Department of Public Instruction, including College of New-York	2,075,441 77	348,362 21
Fire Department	906,922 86	125,546 86
Health Department	146,667 17	22,724 75
Cleaning streets under Police Department	810,000 00	90,000 00
City courts and court expenses	357,654 14	41,418 42
Interest of the City debt	8,001,472 26	54,461 68
Redemption of City Debt—Bonds paid off	112,000 00	680,763 33
Fourth avenue improvement	411,995 71	210,448 53
Judgments	166,026 19	....
City Record—Publication, salaries, contingencies, and advertising	2,880 00	778 02
Printing, stationery, and blank-books	10,391 83	2,533 48
Commissioners of Accounts	709 66	500 00
Miscellaneous	69,694 54	26,049 64
Amount payable from taxation	$14,926,084 28	$2,335,749 34

Construction, New Works and Improvements and Old Claims, Payable from Proceeds of Bonds.

Arrearages of 1871 and advertising claims prior to 1872	$322,780 22	....
Assessment Fund—Cost of street, avenue, and park openings	10,171,688 87	242,363 00
Department of Public Parks, construction account	439,335 27	102,372 40
Department of Docks	355,474 45	56,742 97
Department of Public Works	4,250,734 32	609,759 66
Department of Public Instruction, erection and repairs of school buildings	82,807 00	6,900 00
Fire Telegraph, completion of, arrearage of 1871	197,586 46	....
Old claims and judgments, chapter 756, laws 1873	68,656 68	37,853 55
Museum of Natural History building	14,684 00	29 68
Museum of Art	....	10 00
New-York and Brooklyn Bridge	150,000 00	150,000 00
Amount payable from bonds	$16,053,758 29	$1,016,031 18

Special and Trust Accounts.

Duplicate assessments paid and returned	$436 00	....
Department of Buildings Lien Fund, (chapter 625, laws 1871)	2,034 53	
Excise License Fund prior to May 1, 1873	4,818 48	
Commissioners of Excise Fund since May 1, 1873	14,305 84	$3,300 30
Intestate estates	172 05	43 50
Donations from Excise Fund under special laws	60,000 00	756 29
Refunding trusts and assessments paid in error	....	2,810 97
Revenue bonds of 1873, paid	....	1,275,000 00
Amount of warrants drawn on special account	$80,847 90	$1,231,926 06
Total amount of warrants drawn in October, City account		$4,633,706 58
Add amount previously drawn		30,360,671 47
Total amount of warrants drawn to date on City account		$34,994,378 05

County Account.

Payable from taxation—		
For State purposes	$2,280,005 13	$311,561 92
General expenses	438,820 30	48,645 98
Interest on County debt	1,152,365 63	714,409 54
Asylums, reformatories, and charitable institutions	434,763 24	69,900 81
Salaries, Executive	37,126 13	1,695 17
Salaries, Judiciary	528,176 14	26,968 45
Salaries, Legislative	10,583 24	333 33
Soldiers' Substitute Bounty Redemption bonds paid	....	500,000 00
Debts collected in error and returned	1,672 96	....
Amount payable from taxation	$4,891,429 31	$2,175,815 15

Special and Trust Accounts.

Payable from proceeds of bonds—		
Arrearages of 1871 and advertising prior to 1872	$30,637 76	....
Assessments and cost of opening Boulevard north of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street	434,773 71	$121,050 53
County claims and judgments, chap. 756, laws 1873	16,665 56	1,000 58
New County Court-house	38 04	....
County revenue bonds of 1873 paid	....	1,158,000 00
Amount warrants drawn on special account	$482,340 07	$1,280,751 91
Total amount warrants drawn in October, County account		$3,456,567 06
Add amount previously drawn		5,473,823 38
Total amount warrants drawn to date, County account		$8,930,390 44
Add amount drawn on City account		34,994,378 05
Total amount warrants drawn on City and County account		$43,924,768 49

CITY AND COUNTY DEBT.

	Dec. 31, 1872.	Sept. 30, 1873.	Oct. 31, 1873.
City Account.			
Funded debt, payable from taxation and Sinking Fund	$62,786,256 51	$68,814,654 43	$68,819,054 49
Temporary debt, payable from assessments	16,927,372 30	[illegible]0,961,372 30	21,774,972 30
Revenue bonds, issued to pay old claims, chapters 9 and 29	6,446,497 55	[illegible]615,697 55	6,615,697 55
Revenue bonds, special, chapter 625, laws 1871	....	2,034 53	2,034 53
Revenue bonds, anticipating taxes 1873	....	[illegible],851,330 74	6,793,046 33
County Account.			
Payable from taxation	29,887,404 46	[illegible],233,063 23	30,262,365 23
Revenue bonds, to pay old claims, chapters 9 and 29	1,667,700 00	1,694,700 00	1,694,700 00
Revenue bonds, anticipating taxes 1873	....	3,063,100 00	2,163,100 00
Total	$118,815,229 82	$139,235,360 84	$138,144,969 43
Less amount in Sinking Fund	23,348,074 89	23,997,970 46	24,079,978 73
Balance	$95,467,154 93	$115,237,390 38	$114,064,990 70

Cash in City and County Treasuries	$3,795,826 17
Cash in sinking funds	665,177 18

Stocks and Bonds have been issued during the year for the following purposes:

For Department of Public Works:		
For Croton Water purposes	$1,215,000	
For sewer repairs	46,000	
For street improvements	2,895,500—	$4,157,000 00
For Riverside Park—Broadway widening, Madison avenue extension, &c.		5,743,500 00
For Department of Public Parks—		
For Park improvements	$600,000	
For Museum of Natural History	17,000—	617,000 00
For New-York and Brooklyn Bridge		300,000 00
For public school buildings		80,000 00
For fire telegraph—completion of arrearage of 1871		197,586 48
For judgments and old claims		31,500 00
For New-York County Court-house		3,100 77
For Revenue Bonds—		
For old debts, chapters 9 and 29, laws 1872		308,200 00
For Department of Buildings, chapter 625, laws 1871		2,034 53
For anticipating taxes of 1873 for current expenses		11,131,145 33
Total amount of bonds issued		$22,916,427 11

The above stocks and bonds were issued under special laws for works in progress; assessment bonds on account of improvements in progress, and to be repaid from assessments to be collected; revenue bonds in anticipation of taxes of 1873; bonds on account of arrearages of 1871 and of advertising prior to 1872, and special bonds for Department of Buildings, as provided in chapter 625, section 38, laws of 1871, and bonds for liquidation of claims and judgments, chapter 756, laws of 1873.

The following stocks and bonds have been paid off:

Water stock of 1870, from Sinking Fund	$12,250 00
Real estate bonds, from Sinking Fund	1,133,437 50
Public education stock, from taxation	154,000 00
Revenue bonds of 1874, (chapter 1, laws of 1872,) from taxation	112,000 00
Revenue bonds of 1873, from taxation	2,175,000 00
Total	$3,586,687 50

THE OFFENDING JUROR.

THE EIGHTH STOKES JUROR SENT TO PRISON FOR THIRTY DAYS.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, before Judge Davis, Assistant District Attorney Allen drew attention to the case of James Delos Center, who was accused of contempt of court in connection with the trial of Stokes. He read an additional affidavit made by Officer French, who was in charge of Center during the trial, and who accompanied him to "Harry Hill's," "Reddy the Blacksmith's," and places of that description. The affidavit set forth that Center attempted to have private interviews with a man named Clarke, and on one occasion he said he heard Center make the remark that "there was not a dollar in it," and Clarke replied that it would be better to look out or the officer would drop to it. Clarke also spoke to French, telling him that there was "a stake" in the case, and that it would probably be $2,000. The defense was a complete denial of the allegations of the affidavits submitted by the District Attorney, and it was averred that Center visited these places simply on business, as they were his customers. Four affidavits were read controverting the statements of French and Harry Hill, and denying all conversations imputed, though it was admitted that Center visited the places charged.

Judge Davis, in summing up the case as presented in favor of and against the prisoner, (Center,) briefly called attention to the action taken by the court in the trial of Stokes to prevent the jury from being approached by outside influences, and said that on one occasion Mr. Center asked permission to visit his place of business to transact particular business. Permission was accorded him to do so in company with an officer, and three or four days subsequently intimation was conveyed to him that Center and Hunt, the officer, had visited improper places. He could conceive of no act on the part of a juror more likely to bring discredit upon the administration of justice through juries than that of visiting places of that kind, and doing nothing more than the juror himself admitted—going to such places as the dance-house of Harry Hill and the drinking-saloons of Reddy the Blacksmith and Coburn, the prize-fighter, disreputable places as they were conceded to be, during the progress of a great criminal trial in a capital case. It was not surprising at all that the whole community stood appalled at the idea that persons while performing jury duty, intrusted as it were with the life of a fellow-citizen, should visit night after night disreputable houses, join in the proceedings and conversations, indulge in intoxicating liquors, and gamble at the faro-table. With all sensible and peace-loving citizens, nothing was so calculated to bring the administration of justice into contempt. In looking at the affidavits he was unable to see any denial that he was guilty of the several acts of visiting these places on consecutive evenings, nor did it seem likely it was necessary to visit these places night after night for the purpose of securing business customers. He only denied the conversations on the subject of the trial. On that point the evidence of Mr. Hill, the keeper of one of these places, was clear and explicit, and he could not understand why the evidence of a man capable of going to such places was more deserving of credit than that of Hill. Under all the circumstances, it was his duty to convict Mr. Center of willful contempt, first in violating the order of the court that the jurors should be kept together, or in custody of an officer when he visited places of the character described, in direct violation of permission given for a special purpose. Secondly, he would convict him on the affidavits on the ground that he conversed improperly in respect to the case, and the judgment of the court would be that he be imprisoned for a period of thirty days, and fined $250, and that he stand committed until it be paid, but for a period not to exceed thirty days after the period of the fixed term.

THE INDICTMENTS AGAINST RICHARD B. CONNOLLY.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Judge Sutherland, Mr. John McKeon, pursuant to notice, moved to quash the indictments found against Richard B. Connolly by the Grand Jury of the General Sessions in December, 1871. Assistant District Attorney Horace Russell offered a preliminary objection to the motion, and asked Mr. McKeon to state the grounds on which he made the motion to quash—such grounds not having been set forth in the notice of motion. Mr. McKeon stated the grounds as follows: First, on the ground that another indictment for the same offense had been subsequently found against the accused by the Oyer and Terminer Grand Jury, and the law required that where a person was indicted a second time for the same offense the first indictment was superseded by the second. There were on file with the Clerk of the General Sessions Court, fifteen indictments against Connolly—two found on the 15th of December, 1871, for not having properly audited certain warrants, and the remainder found a day or two after. So the indictments stood until October, 1872, when the "big" indictment, containing 251 counts, and covering fifty claims, was found against Tweed and Connolly by the Oyer and Terminer Grand Jury. That mammoth indictment, counsel contended, covered the claims of Dec. 15, 1871, and on this he based his claim that the original indictments were superseded by that of the Oyer and Terminer. Counsel also argued that the Grand Jury of the General Sessions, by whom the indictments of December, 1871, had been found, had been illegally extended from the November Term, by Judge Bedford, and was therefore not legally empowered to indict the accused. In the next place, Connolly had never been examined before a committing Magistrate, and the case had not been submitted to the Grand Jury by the District Attorney, therefore the Grand Jury should not have taken cognizance of the matter. The law on the subject, which was very strong—the twenty-seventh section of the act of 1870—provides that "A Grand Jury may be impaneled in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and another in the Court of General Sessions, and may meet at and during the same time, but in such case the Grand Jury in the Court of General Sessions shall only act upon such matters as shall have been heard before a committing Magistrate, and shall be submitted to them by the District Attorney." Mr. McKeon filed the papers in the case, together with a number of affidavits, and the motion was set down for argument for next Saturday week. Mr. McKeon appeared for Connolly's sureties.

TRIAL OF TWEED.

NO JUROR OBTAINED YET.

The trial of William M. Tweed was resumed in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, before Judge Davis. The effort to obtain a jury was continued, and the examination of Owen C. Owens, on the challenge to favor was resumed. Mr. Graham raised the objection that as the court had already decided on the principal challenge, that the witness was unprejudiced, if the court acted as trier on the challenge to favor, it would be to pass upon a res adjudicata. Judge Davis, in overruling the objection, said that in one case he had to decide on matters of fact, and in the other on questions of law; in one case, whether the witness formed or expressed an opinion it would disqualify him; in the other whether, after all, there was not such an amount of prejudice or bias as would affect the juror and induce to give more weight to the evidence on one side than on the other. The juror was then told to stand aside. Edward M. Duer, Joseph C. Wolcott, Reed McIlvaine, Mathew Fisher, Royal J. Miller, and Samuel Haywood were excused for having entertained opinions that would affect their judgments. George Wright also was rejected on a peremptory challenge. John A. Gilbert was excused for having formed an opinion. Benjamin S. Gomperts and Moritz Ballowa were directed to stand aside. Chandler Roberts and Dewitt C. Davis were also excused, and the court adjourned.

MISSING.

Since the 4th instant Mr. Thomas Armstrong, of the firm of Campbell & Armstrong, merchants, No. 164 William street, New-York, has been missing. For a few days prior to this and at that time he was laboring under mental aberration. He left his home that morning about 10 o'clock and has not been seen or heard from since. He wore a black overcoat, inside coat and vest, gray pantaloons, and a soft felt hat. He had on beside these a white shirt, in the bosom of which were diamond studs. He carried a gold watch and chain, large seal ring, and onyx sleeve-buttons. His underclothing are marked with the initials T. A. Mr. Armstrong was forty years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, slightly built, weighing about 130 pounds. His complexion was sallow, and he had dark brown hair with full whiskers, and mustache of the same color, except where the sides of his whiskers beneath the ears were slightly tinged with gray. Any information concerning him afforded his partner, Mr. John Campbell, or Mr. A. Fitzgerald, No. 81 Hicks street, Brooklyn, will be thankfully received.

THE DUNCAN ESTATE.

A LARGE PROPERTY AND A SINGULAR WILL.

The Chicago *Times* contains a letter from Battle Creek, Mich., giving some account of the famous Duncan will case. We quote:

To-morrow the celebrated Duncan will case, the most important case ever known in the legal annals of this county, will be brought on trial before the Circuit Court at Marshall, our county-seat. The history of this case is as follows: Mr. Thomas Duncan, by speculating in oil, oil-wells, and lands in Pennsylvania, amassed an immense fortune, after which he removed to this city for the purpose of making Battle Creek his future home. His health being very poor, he sought benefit by travel, and for that purpose visited Ireland two years ago last Winter, where he died. Duncan was an old bachelor, and having neither wife nor children, he disposed of his property by a will in a manner which greatly displeased his mother and brothers. Duncan was a devout Methodist; a member of the church in this city, and a personal friend of Bishop Simpson, with whom he had been very intimate for a number of years. He was a quiet, unassuming man, temperate and religious, and it is not strange that he first remembered his old friends, and then bequeathed the larger portion of his fortune to objects which, as a Christian, were endeared to him. The will was made May 20, 1871, at Wheatfield, near Belfast, in the county of Antrim, Ireland, and was witnessed by Jos. Ferris and James Stewart, of Belfast. Bishop Simpson and James Long, both of Philadelphia, are executors of the will. The first bequest in the will was to his mother, to whom he gave his house in Caldwell street, Pittsburg, and $5,000 to furnish the same. To his brother George he gave his property in the oil regions in Pennsylvania, including his interest in Pithole City and the town of Plummer. To the executors he gave in trust his house and lands at Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, for his brother James during his life, and after his death to his brother George's eldest child, and if the said brother James should die before said child attained the age of twenty-one, the proceeds or rents thereof shall accumulate for the benefit of the child until he arrives at age. He directed that his property in this city, Cleveland, Chicago, Wisconsin, and Pennsylvania be sold, together with his personal estate, and disposed of as follows: He directed that his executors pay his just debts and funeral and testamentary expenses, and invest a sum of $25,000 in the purchase of an annuity for his mother's support and maintenance during her life. He provided for a gardener and two female servants for his brother James during his natural life; to his niece, Katie Duncan, who is blind, he gave $10,000; to his brother James, $5,000, to be paid in annual sums of $300; to his brother Francis Henry, $10,000; to Richard, $10,000; to George, $5,000; to Rev. Matthew Simpson, of Philadelphia, commonly known as Bishop Simpson, of the M. E. Church, $50,000; to James Long, of Philadelphia, $30,000; to William Jackson, of Pittsburg, a poor blacksmith, who lost an eye while shoeing Duncan's horse, $20,000; to William Wilson, a harness-maker, of Plummer, $10,000; to Sarah Prather, of Plummer, $30,000; to each of his friend James Long's two daughters, $10,000; to James Long's two sisters, of Philadelphia, $20,000, to be divided between them equally; to Ann Rooke, of New-York City, a relative of his mother, $10,000; to the M. E. Church of this city, $10,000; to Mr. Leech, a Methodist preacher of Pennsylvania, $5,000; to the M. E. Church of the town of Plummer, $25,000; to the M. E. Church in Pithole City toward remodeling the edifice, $10,000. He directed that his remains be taken to Pittsburg and interred beside his father's, and that $20,000 be applied in the erection of a monument over the grave of his father and himself. The residue of his estate he directed his executors to apply to whatever religious Methodist object they may think best. He declares his reason for omitting his brother William's name and his sister Mary Jane's name in the will, is because he had already provided for them. He also declared that if any of the parties named in his will dispute or contest the validity thereof, then it was his will that the legacy or bequest to such party shall lapse and form part of his residuary estate. Duncan's relatives considered the disposal of his property in this manner as "very singular," and proceeded to contest the will upon the grounds of insanity. Proceedings were instituted in the Probate Court of this county, and all the legal formalities entered into. It became necessary to appoint a commission to take testimony of death, &c., in Ireland, which was done, and proceedings again continued, but another commission was required, and a few weeks ago the testimony was received. It was addressed as follows: "John C. Stetson, Esq., Clerk of the Circuit Court of the County of Calhoun, State of Michigan, Marshall, Calhoun County, Michigan, America." The written testimony consisted of 15,000 words, in addition to the legal forms, documents, and papers required by law. The bill of costs for taking the last half of the testimony was £155 10s. The last package of testimony received was registered, the postage thereon amounting to £1 12s. 4d. The counsel for the will are: G. V. N. Lothrop, of Detroit; T. Proy, of Marshall, and James Fitzgerald, of Grand Rapids. For the contestants: Dibble, Brown & Thomas, of this city; Ashley Pond, of Detroit, and D. Darwin Hughes, of Grand Rapids. The above gentlemen all possess ability and legal qualifications, and are considered the best lawyers in the State, and the trial will be interesting and exciting and hotly contested.

THE RIVAL POLICE JUSTICES.

Argument in the matter of the regularity of the appointment of the new Police Justices, and wherein Judge Coulter seeks to restrain the new appointees, especially Justice Murray, from interfering with his (Coulter's) occupancy of the Seventh District Court or with the books or records thereof, was continued before Judge Larremore, in Chambers, of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday. Almost the entire session of the court was occupied by Mr. Dorman B. Eaton in his argument against the application, and in favor of the constitutionality of the act providing for the appointment of the new Justices. In his argument, which was listened to with marked attention by a large number of the members of the Bar present, Mr. Eaton reviewed all the provisions of the successive State Constitutions and acts of the Legislature in relation to Justices of the Peace and criminal and civil Justices in the City of New-York. He contended that the appointment of the new Justices was clearly constitutional; that as early as 1822 a distinction was taken in the provisions of the State Constitution between Justices of the Peace in the rural counties and as known in the early history of the State, and Police Justices in this City; that this distinction was again made manifest in the Constitution of 1846, and almost immediately thereafter the Legislature interpreted such provision by dealing with the office as a special one within the boundaries of the City of New-York, creating new offices and officers and sundering all connection with all preceding offices and officers exercising any similar jurisdiction in this City; that the office of Police Justice in the City of New-York, as it now exists, is distinct and different from a Justice of the Peace, is a local and special office, the offspring of legislative enactment, and subject to its control; that if such officers were Justices of the Peace, then Coulter's tenure of office is unconstitutional, for by its terms a Justice of the Peace can hold office for only four years, while he (Coulter) has been elected and claims right to hold office for six years.

The argument will be continued on the same side to-day by Ex-Judge Porter and Nelson J. Waterbury.

THE KINGS COUNTY SUPERVISORS.

An adjourned meeting of the Kings County Board of Supervisors was held yesterday afternoon, Supervisor at Large Osborne in the chair. The motion pending at the time of the adjournment of the last meeting, with regard to Sheriff Williams' bills against the county, was offered by Supervisor Harman, as follows:

Whereas, It appears from the report of the committee appointed to investigate the charges against Sheriff Williams that his bill for the two quarters of this year for turnkey's fees and board of prisoners is excessive and illegal, and when the said bills are less by many thousands than either those of Anthony Walter, Patrick Campbell, or John McNamee, all heretofore Sheriffs of Kings County; therefore,

Resolved, That the District Attorney be and he is hereby ordered to forthwith commence proceedings against said three ex-Sheriffs, or such of them as reside within the jurisdiction of the court, for all sums of money paid to them for turnkey's fees and board of prisoners in excess of $42,000 in any single year during their terms of office.

Supervisor Fischer said the board had no power to direct the District Attorney to proceed in the matter. Supervisor at Large Osborne took the same view, but the resolution offered by Supervisor Harmon was adopted after some debate. The tax levy for 1874, as determined by the Joint Board of Aldermen and Supervisors, was on motion confirmed and apportioned to the different county districts. A motion by Supervisor Richards, that the Brooklyn *Daily Argus* be entitled to the same privileges with regard to county advertisements as the papers at present known as corporation journals, was referred to the Committee on Printing and Stationery to ascertain the circulation and standing of the paper. Supervisor Coe offered a preamble that the law required the fines collected at the jail to be paid directly to the Controller by the Sheriff, and not to the Justices, who were irresponsible, and a resolution that the matter be referred to the Law Committee, with a view of having the irregularity corrected. The resolution was adopted, after which the meeting adjourned.

CAUSES OF THE RECENT DEFEAT.

The Albany *Evening Journal* believes that the Republicans have lost this State through their own indifference, and that they can recover it whenever they make the effort. It says that there is no change in public opinion; that the Democrats make no gains upon themselves. Simply their vote has not fallen off so heavily as that of the Republicans. The Utica *Herald* assigns apathy, the hard times, and bad nominations in a few Senatorial districts, as the causes of the disaster. The Rochester *Democrat* believes that hardly half the Republican vote was thrown, and it rejoices that the law-making department is still in the right hands.

THE LABOR INTERESTS.

FURTHER ACCOUNTS OF THE INFLUENCES OF THE PANIC.

Such additional accounts as our exchanges furnish of the effect of the financial panic in suspending or shortening labor in the manufactories of the country we reproduce below:

IN SOUTH-WESTERN CONNECTICUT.

The Hartford *Courant* says that the money stringency has deeply affected the large manufacturing interests of Fairfield County, Conn. In Westport there is $500,000 invested in such enterprises, and of 700 operatives commonly employed only about half the number are now working. Lees' cotton factory has reduced its force and is running short time. The same is true about Kemper's morocco factory and the Saugatuck Company. Building operations are at a standstill, and everybody seems to be pinched. In Norwalk the paralyzation of business is even more complete. Beatty Brothers, straw-hat manufacturers, and the Norwalk Lock Factory are closed. The Norwalk Iron Works have but half their regular operatives at work, and these are on three-quarter time. Of the 500 men and women usually employed in the hat business only about fifty are at work.

A FREE SCHOOL FOR OPERATIVES.

A thoughtful and beneficial expedient has been adopted by a Connecticut manufacturer, to compensate his working people for the loss of time and wages, and it is thus described by the Norwich *Advertiser*: "Mr. E. Winslow Williams, instead of running his mills at Yantic half time, has adopted a system of giving his operatives three days vacation in each week, one-half alternating with the other, the mill running full time, and for their advantage has established in an engine-house on the corporation a free school, employing a spinner by the name of Carpenter, fully competent to take charge of it; and we are assured that not only the children, but adults, are improving the opportunities thus afforded. The thoughtfulness and good example of Mr. Williams are worthy of repetition by other manufacturers."

SHARING PROFITS.

The Portland (Me.) *Press* says that at the close of working hours on the 1st inst., the employes of the Portland Machine Works were informed that on and after Nov. 1, 1873, ten per cent. of the net profits of the business of the company would be divided among them pro rata, in addition to their regular wages. The *Press* also says that the Pepperell and Laconia Mills, at Biddeford, Me., which have been running five-sixths of the time for the past two weeks, resumed full time Monday morning with wages slightly reduced from the old rates. The other mills and machine shops are running on full time with full wages. In these times of despondency this sign of improvement is cheering.

THE IRON MINES.

The Amenia *Times* says that on account of the financial difficulties, as much, perhaps, as anything, the ore-bed at Mt. Riga has been closed for an indefinite period, throwing a number of laborers out of employment, and the stoppage of the Burden Company's works at Albany, and the furnaces at Troy has slackened the demand for ore, and necessitated the discharge of a large number of hands and a decrease in the others' wages at the Manhattan Mines at Sharon Station. This is the largest mine in the county, and brings an immense trade to Amenia, and its close would materially affect merchants. At the Peekskill Mine, Squabble Hole, they are not getting out much ore. At Leedsville a small force only is retained to remove the soil and have things in readiness for a brisk business when the iron trade opens again. The Gridley and Barnum Richardson Companies in that town are still running, and no serious trouble is apprehended for the present. The reports from the mines at Ore Hill, Kent, and Salisbury are very favorable.

REPORTS FROM RHODE ISLAND.

The employes in O. M. Stillman's mill, at Westerly, R. I., were docked twenty per cent. on their wages on the 1st inst., and thinking this much better than the closing of the mill altogether, which was the only other alternative, they submitted unmurmuringly. The Providence *Journal* says that about two months ago a proposition was made to the Providence Tool Company to sell out their Turkish contracts for 60,000 rifles, and realize now a considerable portion of the anticipated profits. This was not only promptly declined, but was communicated to the agents of the corporation in Constantinople, and the agents reply that the Sultan has said he should order 600,000 more at the first opportunity.

IRON TRADE IN THE LEHIGH VALLEY.

The Lehigh (Penn.) *Register*, of Wednesday, says: "The pig-iron trade in the Lehigh Valley is extremely dull. The prices offered are generally below the cost of manufacture, and the iron masters see that, if they ran full time all Winter, they would have such an immense stock on hand in the Spring that the trade would be ruined for the whole of next year. Consequently nearly every company has blown out enough stacks to reduce its production about one-half, and therefore those who look for ruinous prices next year will be disappointed. How long they will be compelled to keep their stacks out of blast is a question of the greatest importance, as it affects the laboring men both at the mines and at the furnaces, but if the resumption by the New-York and other Eastern banks produces the same cheering results as has been produced in the West by the resumption of the St. Louis, Chicago and Cincinnati banks, a revival in the iron trade may come sooner than expected. At all events, the furnace companies show no disposition to continue manufacturing iron to be sold at ruinous prices, and we believe that those who have pluck enough to make their contracts for pig iron now will make money by so doing."

ADDITIONAL FROM PITTSBURG.

The Pittsburg (Penn.) *Telegraph* has been making a thorough investigation on its own account of the state of manufacturing affairs there, and the results are thus summed up: "Nearly all are found in good, if not better, condition than was generally expected. Wages have very generally been reduced, and in some instances men have been discharged, but thus far very few establishments have shut down altogether, and it is not expected that instances of this kind will be very numerous. Coal miners who have been on a strike for several months have agreed to go to work next Monday, accepting the terms proposed by the operators. The supply of coal in the Monongahela Valley has not been as large for a long time. The window-glass factories have been idle since last July. The blowers refused to go to work at the reduced wages demanded by the manufacturers. It is probable, however, that they, like the coal miners, will soon be ready to go to work at the reduction."

RAILROAD MEN DISCHARGED.

A telegram from Logansport, Ind., reports that the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Railroad discharged 400 men, nearly all Swedes, on the 4th inst., who have been employed the past season in gravel-pits and ballasting the roadway. The men were all taken to Logansport and paid off, and most of them quickly left for Chicago.

MISSOURI LEAD MINES.

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat* writes from Joplin, Mo., that the prospects in the lead-mining region are by no means discouraging, sales having been made continually thus far during the panic, though at reduced rates and long time. He says: "Some companies have been able to obtain cash on such sales at discounts of from three to five per cent. per month, while others have declined or have not been able to do so from divers causes and for reasons which it does not serve the purpose of anybody to explain. It cannot be denied, however, that our mining interests have suffered by the crisis. The total amount of due bills issued to the miners will hardly exceed one-fourth of the mineral raised during the crisis. Large quantities of mineral are said to have been retained in the shafts by the miners, waiting for cash and better prices. The returns of mineral in the week ending Oct. 18, did not exceed 150,000 pounds. The returns of the following week came up again to 300,000 pounds, and probably more. The Joplin Mining and Smelting Company delivered in that week to Chapman & Higgins's furnaces 128,328 pounds raised on lands under their sole control, Davis & Murphy received 38,650 pounds, not including their Grove Creek returns; Moffet & Sergeant 39,450, and the Granby Company and others, estimated at 65,000 pounds, would produce a total of 312,428 pounds of ore, which leaves only a minus of one-fourth of our former returns. The only furnaces which have large quantities of ore on hand are on Grove Creek. The Joplin furnaces are fed at present from hand to mouth, and only two-thirds of the whole number are running. The low price of pig-lead in the market is another cause of the present falling off of the production. Zinc-mining operations are being rapidly pushed. Mr. Guengerich, purchasing agent for the Matthiessen & Hegeler Zinc Company, of La Salle, is now permanently located at West Joplin, and has already shipped a number of car-loads of this ore. The mining of the zinc ore is developing new lead prospects. The latter are, on the whole, better than they ever have been."

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

IMPORTANT RECOMMENDATIONS.

EVERYTHING POSSIBLE TO BE DONE TO RESTORE CONFIDENCE AND KEEP PEOPLE EMPLOYED—SPECIE RESUMPTION DISCUSSED.

The regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was called to order yesterday afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock, by Hon. W. E. Dodge, its President. After the usual routine business, Mr. A. A. Low, Chairman of the Executive Committee, read the following names of candidates for membership: A. F. Bacon, nominated by D. Colden Murray; William P. Clyde, nominated by L. J. N. Stark; Lewis May, nominated by Simon Tobias; Elihu Spicer, Jr., nominated by L. Murray Ferris, Jr. For member of Arbitration Committee, Francis S. Lathrop. They were elected by ballot, after which Hon. E. Blunt, in behalf of Committee No. 5, presented the following:

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of New-York, by its committee having carefully examined the Coston telegraphic night signals, to be used either as signals of distress, pilotage, or of communication at sea, approve of the same, and recommend them to the favorable consideration of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. George Blunt also offered a resolution to the effect that because the school-ship Mercury is to be given up as a nautical school after next July because the Board of Apportionment refuses to make any further appropriations for it, Committee No. 5 report upon the subject, as well as on the narrowing of the North and East Rivers by the plan now being insisted upon by the Dock Commissioners. It was so ordered.

Messrs. John A. Austin, Paul N. Spofford, and Ambrose Snow were appointed a special committee to revise and simplify the existing by-laws governing the Chamber of Commerce.

The Secretary then read the following letter from Hon. S. B. Ruggles:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 5, 1873.

To Hon. William E. Dodge, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York:

DEAR SIR: I beg leave to send herewith for your examination and consideration, a series of tabulated statements in respect to the agricultural products of the State of New-York and the United States, forming elements so important in our national commerce.

I have prepared these tables as a member of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York, and in recognition of its duty, plainly expressed in its charter, to promote and extend the commerce not only of the City of New-York, but of the State at large and the whole country.

The facts stated in the tables are mainly derived from the official censuses of the State and of the United States, and they state with sufficient accuracy, both in gross and in detail, the actual products of our agriculture, in manner following:

1. The separate product in each of the different counties of the State of New-York, which are topographically classified by the average elevations of their surface above the ocean level, and also by their proximity to the navigable waters of the State, natural and artificial, and to the great trunk lines crossing our territory.

2. The product in each of the several States of the Union, also arranged topographically by their elevations of surface and their facilities of access to the ocean.

3. These products are all stated for the years 1850 and 1870, showing the increase under each head during that period of twenty years.

The tables also state the product of New-York in 1845, taken from the State census of that year. It is important to notice the comparative diminution of the cereal products of the State in the twenty-five years ending in 1870, and the substitution of the more valuable dairy products of the grazing districts, calling for larger imports in return, and especially the cereals of the Western States, and serving materially to swell the national commerce "among the States."

A further table exhibits an inter-continental comparison, the product of cereals of the United States and of the several nations of Europe in the year 1868.

The tables will be accompanied, as soon as I shall be able, by a geographical and descriptive memoir, stating the comparative elevations above the ocean of these various portions of the country, and also of any intervening physical obstacles obstructing their access to the sea-board or increasing its cost.

I also send for historical reference a copy of the official report made in the year 1838 by the Committee of Ways and Means of the Assembly of the State of New-York, containing a general survey of the cereal capacities of the great central group of interior States west of New-York, and partially foreshadowing their actual products, as statistically exhibited in the tables now furnished; and also a copy of the official report made in behalf of the United States by its delegate to the International Statistical Congress at The Hague in 1869, which states the reasons for estimating "that with the cereal capacity of the United States as now demonstrated by experience, its 75,000,000 inhabitants in 1900 will be fully able to supply cereal food not only for themselves, but to feed at least 200,000,000 of the population of Europe."

It is proper to add, that the very important question, whether each of our separate States, already nearly forty in number, shall or can "regulate" the national commerce "among the States," or whether that great national and constitutional duty shall or can now be discharged by the Congress of the United States, by justly regulating the charges imposed within the separate States for railway transportation, has been formally presented and is now pending for discussion in the National Board of Trade, which has adjourned to meet for that purpose in Baltimore in January next. The members, and especially the representatives in the body from this Chamber of Commerce, would certainly be much facilitated in their inquiries if furnished with copies of the tables now submitted.

It may also be reasonably expected that the "Transportation Committee" of the Senate of the United States, consisting of nine of its members, will fully consider this great national question in their report to the next Congress. I will only add that the committee, during its recent meeting in this City, specially requested to be furnished with copies of these tables after they should have been duly considered and printed by the Chamber. I remain, with high respect, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL B. RUGGLES.

Hon. A. A. Low presented the following resolutions:

Whereas, "Panic" is the prominent characteristic of great financial crises, and a panic always is fraught with peril, whether to the public assemblage, to the ranks of an army, or to a commercial community, being alike destructive of life and property; and, in its nature, is antagonistic to that faith in God and faith in man which is the principle and the prop of our religious and civil life; and,

Whereas, As the consequence of the late financial revulsion, a want of faith in the results of industry is manifest, and the merchant and the manufacturer, the capitalist and the laborer, suspend their various enterprises and occupations under a feeling of apprehension which threatens widespread poverty and distress; and this feeling of distrust is aggravated by cries of alarm which are sometimes as wicked as they are groundless. Now, in view of all the untoward circumstances of the times, it becomes this Chamber to declare its belief in the following propositions, viz.:

1. Its belief that time offers the only solution of existing difficulties—time to think and to act—time to work and to pay—time to sell and to buy—time to meet obligations in a spirit of mutual accommodation.

The law of safety demands time to clear the doors of egress—to check the spirit of impatience and disorder that would destroy the accumulations of years of prosperity, even as the crowd, in wild dismay, tramples down human life; time to repress the selfishness that beleaguers our banks, and hurries the faithless servant to the burial of "his talent in the earth."

2. Its belief in our national banking system, which has withstood so well "one of the greatest financial crises the world has ever known;" bending, indeed, as the firmly-rooted tree bends to the furious gale, but standing now, as it stood before, firm and steadfast, the bulwark of our financial strength; albeit certain modifications may be thought necessary to give it elasticity and scope.

3. Its belief that the lesson of the day is suggestive of economy in the administration of affairs, both public and private; of diminished revenues, of lower prices in every department of business, and, as a certain consequence, ere long, of an excess of unemployed money; and that this, and other considerations, point to a plain and obvious duty on the part of the Government and the banks to accelerate a return to specie payments, in order that the losses resulting from a great crisis may not have been incurred without some commensurate good—a crisis which the opponents of a sound currency vainly hoped the use of irredeemable paper money would indefinitely postpone if not wholly avert.

4. Its belief that in failing to redeem United States legal tender notes with gold, or to enact laws looking to this end, the Congress of the United States has set an example before the people which has been pernicious in its influence, promotive of a general inflation, and fruitful of widespread demoralization.

And, believing these things, the Chamber would respectfully invoke Congress, when it again assembles, to cause, if need be, the purchase of United States bonds to be discontinued, and the application of the national gold reserve to the redemption of Treasury notes, according to the letter and the spirit thereof—reserving, nevertheless, the power of reissue.

With the fulfillment of what thus appears to this Chamber as the paramount duty of our Government, the banking system of the country—resting as it does on the public credit—would acquire and possess an element of strength in the hundred millions of gold that would be added to its redemptive power, and there would be set at liberty, to a larger extent than now, legal tender notes to assist the national bank circulation in its monetary work. Therefore,

Resolved, That in furtherance of their prayer, and animated by a reasonable hope, the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York will memorialize Congress to early action at its approaching session, in accordance with the views herein set forth.

Mr. Low said that faith in commerce has almost gone, because men take counsel from their fears rather than their hopes. The business community has lost faith in things that are good and look only at those that are bad. It is certain that this lack of faith precipitates the evils which threaten and are upon us. There is no reason why men should become insane through these difficulties, and they must exert a discriminating influence on the present condition of things. Business people must try to restore employment to the laborers and operatives now being turned adrift for want of confidence in the future good of railroads, banking-houses, and manufacturers. Otherwise, desolation must overspread the land and life be insecure. In conclusion, Mr. Low said that he believed in the banking system of the country, and it only required a return to specie payment to bring the banks out of their terrible difficulties. He could not see why specie payment was not resumed. There is enough of gold in the country to bring about this return in six days. There are two ways of keeping gold here: One is not to keep it at a premium, the other to make it a basis of money value. It is all essential that when the country has a banking system dependent upon the credit of the Government the same must be kept at a high standard and Congress be faithful to its obligations. It was never intended that Treasury notes should be retained in circulation until this time. It was the avowed intention when these were first issued that they should be redeemed when the war ended. And merchants know that gold is pouring into this country from abroad so fast that it must soon fall to par, and may just as well be put in circulation. Gold in the banks would form a much better basis of values than legal-tender notes. Both of them together would act well for business purposes as coevals. Mr. Low moved that the resolution be referred to Committee No. 3.

Hon. S. B. Ruggles, Chairman of that committee, begged that his amendment to refer it to a special committee with power be adopted.

Hon. George Opdyke strenuously opposed the adoption of the last clause, "with power," as any such expression of opinion in favor of immediate resumption would be disastrous. In the event of the Government attempting to return to specie payment Mr. Opdyke believed that disaster and failure would inevitably result. The speaker was unwilling to enter into any discussion of his views on the subject, and would content himself by moving that the resolutions be referred to a special committee, of which Mr. Low shall be Chairman, to report to a special meeting of the Chamber, to be held two weeks hence.

Mr. F. A. Conklin thought that the calling of any special meeting would be superfluous, because it was certain that the Government would take no action upon the question until the reassembling of Congress after the holidays. Further than this, he was of opinion that a special meeting would be fatal to the chances of effecting anything, as men who were opposed to specie payment would come, as they always did, to vote down the proposition. They never visited the Chamber except on just such occasions.

Mr. Low wanted to know what the gentleman, who seemed to oppose the introduction of this and a great many other equally important questions, considered fitting subjects for special meetings and action. After further discussion on the propriety of holding a special meeting, the President appointed the following committee—Messrs. A. A. Low, Hon. George Opdyke, and S. T. Babcock, to report at a special meeting to be held at the Chamber of Commerce on the 20th inst.

Charles C. Duncan resigned his office for licensing sailors' boarding-houses. He was afterward unanimously re-elected.

A communication was read from the Supervising Inspector of Steam-boats asking the Chamber's members to be present at the experimental trial of steam-boilers, to take place to-day at Sandy Hook. It was accepted. After the acceptance by the Chamber of John C. Calhoun's disquisition on Governments, which was presented by the Legislature of South Carolina, the meeting adjourned.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Yesterday John Brodie, alias Adam Petrie, was brought before Commissioner Shields, charged with having become surety, under the name of Adam Petrie, for Frederick Rudolph, cigar manufacturer, No. 122 Delancey street, by swearing that he owned property which did not belong to him. The defendant was held in $2,000 bail for examination.... In the United States District Court, in connection with the bankruptcy of William W. Hugh, the assignee claimed, before Judge Blatchford, his right to examine Daniel Adee as a witness to obtain information generally as to the estate of the bankrupt, and also in regard to his business books, which, it was alleged, were in Adee's possession. Adee claimed exemption and privilege on the ground that he was Receiver, and, as such, an officer of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York. The case has been before Register Williams, and Mr. Samuel G. Courtney, who in that instance represented the assignee, insisted that Adee should be required to produce his books and papers and be examined. Judge Blatchford decided that the witness must be examined, and that the production of the books must depend upon the course of the examination.... Decision was given yesterday in the case of Sigismund Ullman vs. Thomas Murphy, Ex-Collector of the Port of New-York, which was tried a short time since before Judge Woodruff. The action was brought to recover for an alleged excess of duty paid on an importation of goods. The facts submitted to the Judge appeared to have been these: The goods were imported and entered for warehousing on the 1st of January, 1871, and on the 25th of June the plaintiff paid the amount of duty demanded. A previous importation of the same goods was entered on the 10th December, 1870, and the plaintiff paid duty at the same rate. He filed a protest at the same time, and attached to it the words: "I intend this protest to apply to all similar importations by me." Counsel for the plaintiff argued that the notice thus given was a sufficient or continuing notice; that it applied to all like goods imported by Mr. Ullman, and came up to the requirements of the acts of Congress, which made a protest necessary for the purpose of entitling the importer to take an action for the recovery of money erroneously or wrongfully exacted by the Collector. Mr. Simons, United States Assistant District Attorney, contended that a prospective protest of this character, under the act of 1864, was not sufficient, and that, therefore, the plaintiff could not maintain his action. The Judge shared in the view that the protest did not satisfy the requirements of the statute, and directed a verdict for the defendant.... In the United States Circuit Court, Judge Woodruff delivered his opinion in the case of William A. Britton vs. Gen. Benj. F. Butler. While Gen. Butler was in command of the Department of the Gulf, a man, who had in his possession checks to the amount of $15,000, drawn by a firm in Natchez, Miss., upon a house in New-Orleans, was arrested by the Union picket near New-Orleans while making his way from Confederate territory. The checks were seized by order of Gen. Butler, and the amount of them, which he received at the Citizens' Bank, was turned over to the Government. The plaintiff brought suit against the General to recover the amount, and the General put in a defense claiming that in what he did he was protected by the war proclamations of the President, and by the operations of martial law then in existence. After reviewing the facts of the case, the Judge ruled that judgment be given for the defendant. He said that the matter was not within the limitation of two years within which the action should have been brought. Plaintiff did not by the mere form of his action do away with the statute which was intended to protect the officers of the Government against suits or actions in any form for the alleged wrongs unless brought within the prescribed time. The action was not brought until June, 1865.... In the United States District Court, before Judge Blatchford, an application was made for a writ of habeas corpus on behalf of Edward Lange, who was recently convicted in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Benedict, on a charge of having embezzled mail-bags. Counsel argued that the sentence of a year's imprisonment and a fine of $200 was illegal, arguing that the sentence should be one of fine or imprisonment. Judge Blatchford refused the writ, whereupon counsel announced their intention to make the application before Judge Benedict.... A man named Freund was charged before Commissioner Shields with having committed perjury, in swearing that he owned property which did not belong to him, in regard to a bond upon which he was going security. He was held in $2,000 bail.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Managers of the New-York Produce Exchange, yesterday, Mr. Franklin Edson in the chair, the following-named gentlemen were admitted as members: E. B. Archibald, firm of Browning & Archibald, No. 29 Broadway; Wm. H. Jenkins, firm of Mumm & Jenkins, No. 18 William street; J. T. Bartlett, Communipaw, N. J.; Geo. T. Baller, firm of Marsh, White & Co., No. 52 Tompkins street; Peter Brett, firm of Brett & McArdle, No. 331 East Twelfth street; C. W. Clark, No. 31 Water street; W. G. Crenshaw, Jr., with C. W. Fry, No. 87 Wall street; David B. Cushing, firm of Cushing & Pickett, No. 18 Liberty street; Wm. A. Ellis, marine surveyor, No. 51 Wall street; W. H. T. Hughes, No. 174 Pearl street; Edward L. Day, Newark, N. J.; N. S. Le Grass, No. 17 Front street; F. H. De Leon, No. 23 William street; D. A. Levy, No. 63 Broadway; Geo. S. Cullot, firm of Leycraft & Co., No. 40 Broadway; Bradley Nichols, with firm of Franklin Edson & Co., No. 19 Whitehall street; Cecil Rawson, No. 30 Whitehall street; Britton Rogers, No. 104 Grand street, Brooklyn; F. E. Townsend, No. 185 Broad street; Richard C. Veit, Standard Oil Company, No. 14 Pearl street; James T. Williams, No. 296 Columbia street, Brooklyn; Frederick A. Yenni, No. 58 Pearl street. The President appointed as the Complaint Committee for November the following-named gentlemen: Messrs. Jno. G. Dale, L. J. N. Start, and Wm. H. Philips. The messenger boys of the Exchange appeared yesterday in their new regulation uniform. It consists of a gray coat, with black trimmings and brass buttons, gray pants, and a blue cloth cap, with gold trimming. The uniform, it is thought, will enable the little fellows to expedite their business by securing an immediate recognition from the members of the Exchange, who in business hours are so much occupied as to often allow the boys to pass unnoticed when they may have important intelligence to communicate. The Memphis bale of cotton, sent from the Chicago Board of Trade to this Provision Exchange to be disposed of for the benefit of the Memphis sufferers, has been exposed in the Exchange since Monday last. Members were notified yesterday that subscriptions at the rate of $1 each would be received by the committee appointed to receive them, namely, Messrs. James McCulloh, J. M. Requa, and T. P. Albert. The drawing for the bale will take place on Monday, the 17th inst., and the person drawing the bale will be entitled to the privilege of forwarding it to the Boston Board of Trade or returning it to the above-named committee and receiving $50.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THE EXHIBITION SWINDLE PRESENTED IN A NEW SHAPE—M'MURDY'S LATEST DEVICE.

Mr. E. McMurdy, the originator of the Industrial Exhibition scheme, made several visits to the City Hall yesterday. His presence was naturally associated with an attempt to enlist the services of the Aldermen in favor of his condemned enterprise, and induce them to give him and his subordinate colleagues $2,500,000, the proceeds of bonds to be issued by the City. Mr. McMurdy did not remain long in the City Hall. His work was done in a few moments. While he was chatting with some friends in the vestibule, a communication from R. J. Todd, the Secretary of his Exhibition Company, was delivered to Gen. Pinckney preparatory to having it presented to the Board of Aldermen. To this communication was appended the letter of Mr. McMurdy to the Mayor, and both were intended to be used by certain Aldermen to justify a reconsideration of the defeated resolution authorizing the loan.

The Aldermen held their regular meeting at 3 o'clock. When the gallery doors were opened, Mr. McMurdy quietly slipped in, and took a position where he could see and hear all that might transpire, unseen by those in the body of the chamber. When noticed, he shrank back and evaded observation altogether. Twelve Aldermen were in their seats at the appointed hour. President Vance having called the meeting to order, three quarters of an hour was consumed in transacting unimportant minutes. The President then announced that a communication had been received from Mr. R. J. Todd, together with a printed copy of Mr. McMurdy's letter to the Mayor, defending the exhibition scheme. Mr. McMurdy's printed letter consisted of several long clippings from a newspaper, which was not named.

Alderman Reilly moved that the communication of Mr. Todd and the letter of Mr. McMurdy to the Mayor be printed on the minutes.

Alderman Morris—I hope not. I move that both communications be laid on the table.

Alderman Reilly—We desire to have information on the subject, so that it is proper to have the communications printed on the minutes.

President Vance (holding McMurdy's newspaper-cuttings containing his letter in his hand)—This letter has been addressed to Mayor Havemeyer by Mr. McMurdy. It seems to be a personal matter.

Alderman Reilly—My motion is for the purpose of getting information. I call for the reading of one of the letters.

Mr. Todd's communication was then read, as follows:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1873.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen of the City of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: Inclosed please find a printed copy of a letter addressed E. McMurdy, Esq., to Hon. Wm. F. Havemeyer, Mayor of New-York.

While Mr. McMurdy is no longer a Director of the Industrial Exhibition Company, considering his past connection with the company, as its originator and first President, his communication is regarded by the company as eminently proper and true. I trust your honorable body will cause the same to be read, and considered as an official communication from this company as to the facts in the case.

Respectfully, yours,
R. J. TODD,
Secretary Industrial Exhibition Company.

When the letter was read the President repeated that the communication of McMurdy was purely a personal matter.

A vote was then taken on the motion of Alderman Morris to lay the communications on the table, with the following result:

Affirmative—Aldermen Vance, Billings, Cooper, Falconer, Morris, and Ottendorfer—6.

Negative—Aldermen Flanagan, Kehr, Koch, Lysaght, Monheimer, and Reilly—6.

President Vance—The resolution is lost.

Alderman Reilly—I now move that the communication be printed on the minutes.

Alderman Morris (earnestly)—I hope this private letter will not be printed at the public expense. I think the board has no right to do that.

Alderman Koch—I am in favor of hearing both sides, and I want to see the two communications printed. Printing is very cheap, and it will not cost much to print the two letters.

Alderman Billings—The proper course, in my opinion, is to lay both communications on the table. As to the letter of Mr. McMurdy, I think it is a personal matter.

Alderman Cooper—I suggest that the communications be printed in the *City Record*.

Alderman Reilly—I accept that.

A motion to print the letters in the *City Record* was then carried by a *viva voce* vote, after which the board adjourned.

It is stated that the Mayor issued an order prohibiting the personal letter of McMurdy from being published at the expense of the City in the *City Record*.

The committee of the Assistant Aldermen are to meet this morning to further McMurdy's enterprise, if possible. It is said that a paper signed by Wm. H. Raynor and Wm. Lalor, stating that the land to be devoted to the exhibition is worth $2,000,000, and will double in value in seven or eight years, is to be presented to the committee. Mr. Lalor, one of the signers, is said to have purchased a large number of lots near the site.

AN IMPORTANT CASE.

A PRECEDENT ESTABLISHED IN RELATION TO THE HUDSON COUNTY, N. J., BOULEVARD.

In the Supreme Court at Trenton, yesterday, Judge Bedle delivered an opinion in the case of the State vs. Crane, which was argued at the last session of the Court. This case was considered a test case in the matter of the Hudson County Boulevard, which will come up at the next term, the examination in which is now going on before a Supreme Court Commissioner in Jersey City. Each member of the Committee on Location of the Hudson County Commission owns from $10,000 to $50,000 worth of real estate on the proposed line of the Boulevard, and according to the fifteenth section of the Avenue act the Commissioners can fix the awards and assessments to suit themselves. The case of Commissioner Crane is in relation to an assessment levied on one of the new avenues in Union County, near Elizabeth, and Judge Bedle's opinion was substantially as follows: In this case a most important decision has been made. The Legislature created a Board of Road Commissioners, the Commissioners themselves, however, to be elected by the people. The Commissioners had the power to award money for lands taken and damages sustained by owners, and also power to assess the cost of the road upon lands benefited. One of the Commissioner's lands was liable to assessment. Four of the five Commissioners made an assessment of benefits upon the prosecutor of the *certiorari*, but among the four was the Commissioner who was interested. His interest was that of every landowner whose land was taken should have a small award, and that every other landowner, except himself, shall be largely assessed for benefits.

The court held that the maxim that no man could be a judge in his own cause was fundamental; that the making of awards and assessing benefits was an exercise of judicial power, and although the Legislature had declared by act that the interest should not affect the awards or assessments, the Legislature could not so validate the awards or assessments; that to hold that the Legislature might make a man a judge on his own cause, was to hold that the Legislature could make him a judge who could not in any known sense of the word be a judge. Though there was a majority of Commissioners who were not interested, yet the awards and assessments on which the interested Commissioner passed were wholly void, for the tribunal was tainted, and no one can tell how great an influence the interested judge had upon the action of the others.

The result of the case has caused general satisfaction in Jersey City, where the large majority of the citizens are opposed to the proposed boulevard on account of the heavy taxation and the great cost of the proposed avenue.

SHOOTING AFFRAY IN THE FOURTH WARD.

An altercation occurred early yesterday morning in the saloon No. 45 New Chambers street, between Joseph Costelloe, of Fourteenth street and First avenue, and Benjamin B. Mallory, of No. 52 New Chambers street. The quarrel began in a discussion of politics, Costelloe being a Tammany man and Mallory favoring Apollo Hall. Costelloe struck Mallory when the latter drew a revolver and shot Costelloe in the neck, inflicting a severe wound. Mallory was held for trial at the Tombs by Judge Morgan, and Costelloe was taken to the Park Hospital.

A MATTER FOR THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

James J. Nealis, an Election Inspector in the Twentieth Election District of the Second Assembly District, while counting the votes at the polling-place in Baxter street, on the night of the election, was struck by a heavy stone thrown by some parties outside. Mr. Nealis believes the stone to have been thrown by some parties who had attempted during the day to vote illegally, and complains that the Police have not shown as much promptness in seeking out and arresting the perpetrators as they should have done.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—NOV. 6.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

900	Western Union	46	100	Erie.......s15.	38½
400	do.	46¼	300	do.......c.	39¼
200	do.	46⅜	100	do.......c.	39½
100	do.......c.	46¼	200	do.......s15.	39¼
100	do.	46⅜	500	do.	39½
300	do.	46½	700	do.	39¼
30	do.	46⅜	400	Union Pacific	15⅞
400	do.	46⅜	1200	do.......s3.	16
200	do.......c.	46⅜	600	do.......c.	16
200	do.	46½	400	do.	16⅛
100	do.	46⅝	400	do.......c.	16
100	do. s3.	47	600	do.......s3.	16
200	do.	46⅞	300	do.	16
100	do.......c.	46⅝	100	do.......c.	15⅞
200	do.	46⅞	100	do.	15⅞
400	do.	47	400	St. Paul	23
1500	do.	47¼	100	do.	23¼
1600	do.	47⅛	100	St. Paul Pref.	44¾
1200	do.	47	500	Rock Island	83¾
200	do.	46⅞	100	do.......b3.	84¼
400	do.	46⅞	100	do.	84½
100	do.	46⅞	8	do.......c.	85
100	Pacific Mail....c.	26½	10	do.	85
100	do.......c.	26¾	125	do.	84¾
100	do.......c.	27	50	do.	84½
100	do.	27	300	do.......c.	84½
300	Tol. & Wab.	35½	100	Han. & St. Jo.	16½
200	do.	35⅞	300	Lake Shore	60½
700	N. Y. C. & Hud.	78	200	do.......c.	60½
500	do.	78¼	800	do.	60¾
1000	do.	78½	300	do.......c.	60⅝
600	do.	78⅝	400	do.......c.	60¾
400	do.	78¾	200	do.	60⅞
600	do.	78⅝	400	do.	61
700	do.	78½	50	do.	60¾
10	do.	79	200	do.	61⅛
500	do.	78⅝	300	do.......c.	61
100	do.......c.	78⅞	200	do.	61
400	do.	78⅞	100	do.......c.	61⅛
400	do.	79	500	do.	61⅛
200	do.	79⅛	25	do.	61⅝
400	do.	79⅜	100	do.	61½
100	do.......s3.	79¼	900	do.	61⅝
300	do.	79¼	2600	do.	62¼
100	do.......c.	79⅛	300	do.	62⅛
300	do.	79	200	do.	62
300	do.......c.	79	100	do.......c.	61⅞
500	do.	78⅞	200	do.	61⅞
200	do.	78¾	100	do.	61¾
200	do.......c.	78⅞	500	do.......s3.	61⅝
100	Ohio & Miss.	22⅜	100	do.	61⅝
200	do.	22¼	100	do.......c.	61½
300	do.......c.	22⅜	50	Del., L. & W.	82
100	do.......c.	22¼	100	C., C. & I. C.	16⅝
800	do.......c.	22½			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

$500	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	113½	$1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65....new.	109¾
6,000	U. S. 5-20C. '67.	111½	8,000	do.......c.	109⅝
2,000	do.	111⅜	6,700	U.S.5s,10-40R.	105½
1,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '67.......c.	110½	1,000	U. S. 5s, C. '81.	107
20,000	do.......b. c.	110¾	10,000	U. S. 6s, Cur.	109
1,000	U.S.5-20C., '68.	111¼	40,000	do.	108⅞
1,000	do.	111			

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$3,000	Tenn. 6s, old.	63	100	Un. Pacific..b. c.	15⅞
7,000	Tenn. 6s, new.	62	200	do.......s3.	15⅞
1,000	Va. 6s, Consol.	45	200	do.	16
1,000	Missouri 6s.	85	200	do.	15⅞
2,000	N. Y. C. 6s, '87.	86	100	do.......c.	16
1,000	L. Shore D. bds.	82	100	C. & P. G'd..b. c.	74
5,000	Mich. So. S. F.	96	300	do.......c.	74
3,000	Cen. P. G. bds.	82½	5	Chic., B. & Quin.	82½
1,000	do.	82	50	do.	82
5,000	do.	81	100	C. & N. W. Pf. b. c.	54
2,000	Un. Pac. 1st.	67	100	do.	53½
8,000	do.	66	20	Rens. & Sar.	96
10,000	do.	65	600	L. S. & M. So. b. c.	61½
5,000	do.	65½	800	do.	61⅞
10,000	do.......b. c.	65	400	do.	62
5,000	U. P. 7s, L. G. b3.	57	200	do.	62⅛
5,000	U. Pac. 10s, In.	41½	500	do.	62
5,000	D., L. & W. Con.	93	300	do.......b3.	62
1,000	Great Wn. 2d.	74	100	do.......c.	61⅞
4,000	Mor. & Es. 1st.	99	400	do.	61¾
4,000	Mor. & Es. 2d.	95	400	do.	61⅝
2,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st.	100	600	do.	61½
2,000	H., H. & E. 1st.	20½	800	do.	61⅜
1,000	St. L. & I. M. 1st.	87	1000	do.	61½
68	Del. & H. Canal.	100	100	do.......c.	61½
35	Penn. Coal.	240	100	do.	61⅞
100	Md. Coal Co.	13	100	do.	62
100	Consol. Coal..b. c.	39¼	100	do.......b3.	62
100	Pacific Mail..b. c.	26¾	500	do.	61⅞
100	do.	26½	200	do.	61¾
20	American Ex.	47	100	Del., L. & W.....c.	82
50	do.......b. c.	47½	130	do.......b. c.	82
100	U. S. Ex.......b. c.	48	50	H. & St. Jo...b. c.	15¾
25	do.	49	40	N. J. Central.	86½
100	do.	48	150	do.	86
200	W. U. Tel..b. c. c.	46¾	200	do.......b. c.	86
100	do.	46⅞	10	do.	86½
500	do.	46½	100	do.......c.	85¾
100	do.	47	100	Chic. & R. I.....s3.	84⅝
400	do.	47¼	12	do.	85
100	do.......c.	47⅛	200	do.......b. c.	85
300	do.	47⅛	100	do.	84¾
100	do.	47	200	do.	84½
100	do.......s3.	46⅞	500	do.	84⅞
100	do.	46⅞	50	do.	84⅞
200	do.	46⅞	200	do.	84½
100	do.......s3.	46⅞	200	Morris & Es....b. c.	84
600	do.	46⅝	35	N. Y., N. H. & H.	116⅛
1100	do.	46½	17	Chic. & Alt. Pref.	90½
200	do.	46⅝	100	Mil. & St. P..b. c.	23½
100	do.	47	400	do.	23½
800	do.......c.	47	500	do.	23⅝
100	do.......c.	47⅛	200	do.......s3.	23⅜
200	do.	47⅛	100	do.	23⅜
300	do.	47	100	do.	23¼
100	do.......c.	46⅞	100	do.	23
200	do.	47	200	do.......b3.	23¼
100	Harlem Railroad.	103½	100	do.	23
50	do.	103¼	100	M. & St. P. Pf. b. c.	45
200	do.......b. c.	103	40	do.	45½
400	Erie R. R.....b. c.	39¼	100	T., W. & W....b. c.	36
100	do.	39	100	do.......c.	36¼
200	do.	38⅞	100	do.......s3.	36¼
200	N. Y. C. & H. b. c. c.	78⅝	400	do.	36¼
300	do.	78⅞	200	do.......b10.	36⅜
300	do.	79	200	do.	36
100	do.	78¾	200	do.	35½
200	do.	78⅞	200	do.	35⅝
23	do.	79	100	do.	35⅞
400	do.	78½	100	do.......c.	36⅛
300	do.	78½	300	do.	36¼
300	do.	78⅜	100	do.......c.	36⅛
500	do.	78⅝	100	Ohio & Miss. b. c.	22⅜
200	do.	78⅞	100	do.	22⅜
200	do.	79	100	do.	22½
100	do.	79½	100	do.	22⅜
100	do.......c.	79½	100	do.	22
800	do.......c.	79	300	do.	22¼
700	do.	79	100	do.	22⅝
100	do.	78⅞	100	do.	22⅝
100	do.	78¾	100	C., C. & I. C. b. c. c.	16¾
100	Chic. & N. W. b. c.	55	100	do.	16½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12:15 AND 2:15 P. M.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, R., '81.	111½	$8,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65.......2½.	108
30,000	do.	111½	2,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	111
28,000	do.......2¼.	111¼	10,000	do.	111⅛
20,000	do.	111	1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68....b. c. c.	110⅜
2,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '64.	106½	1,000	do.	110¾
3,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, New.	109½	5,000	do.......2¼.	110
500	do.	109	1,000	U. S. 10-40 R.....b. c.	106½
5,500	do.......2¼.	109	2,000	U. S. 5s C., '81.......2¼.	106⅝
10,000	do.	109¼			
5,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '67.......2¼.	111			
10,000	do.......b. c.	110½			

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:15 P. M.

600	Western Union.	47	400	Union Pacific.....c.	16
600	do.	47⅛	200	do.	16
500	do.	47⅜	100	do.......s3.	16
100	do.	47⅜	200	Lake Shore.	61⅞
500	do.......s3.	47⅜	500	do.	62
100	do.......c.	47⅜	400	do.	62⅛
100	do.	47⅝	300	do.	62⅛
500	do.......s3.	47⅝	800	do.	62⅛
200	do.	48	400	do.	62¼
400	do.	47¾	200	do.	62⅛
100	Pacific Mail.....c.	26¾	100	do.	62
200	do.	26⅞	200	St. Paul	[illegible]
900	do.	27	400	do.......c.	22⅞
800	N. Y. C. & Hud.	79	100	do.	23
100	do.......c.	79	100	do.	23

[illegible]

200	Erie Railway.	39¼	200	St. Paul.	23¼
200	Union Pacific.	16⅛	600	do.	23⅜
100	do.	16⅛	15	do.	24
300	do.......b3.	16¼	200	St. Paul Pf.	44⅛
100	do.	16⅛	200	do.	44
400	do.	16⅛	100	do.	44⅞
25	N. J. Cen.	86	100	do.	44⅝
200	Panama.	80	400	Tol. & Wab.	36⅜
100	do.	81	500	do.	36⅞
200	N. W. Pref.	54⅛	100	do.	36⅝
200	Rock Island.	85	200	Ohio & Miss.	22⅞
110	Han. & St. Jo.	16⅛	200	do.	22⅜
100	C., C. & I. C.	17⅛			

THURSDAY, Nov. 6—P. M.

There is a less unfavorable feeling on the Stock Exchange than yesterday, and the Railroads and Telegraph are better in prices. There is greater caution, however, among the buyers for a rise than last week, and less inclination, (which is to be commended,) to force even the appearance of buoyancy. The result is that outside orders for Cash purchases come into the market, through the Commission Brokers, to a moderate extent, under some confidence that prices are not likely to go much lower, nor yet subject to spasmodic attempts, such as have so repeatedly broken down during the crisis, to make a *Bull* market on dear Money, and by resort to the cut-throat practice of paying ⅛@¼ ₩ cent. a day, on the Street corners, to carry Stocks. We have at no time since the September explosion of this practice, quoted such Street rates as the regular "Money market," and it is fair to assume that whenever they are paid to sustain the appearance of a *Bull* speculation, prudent outside operators will keep clear of the Brokers' Offices. In the Afternoon the orders for Stocks seemed to have a healthy effect upon prices, and the quotations below are generally better than last night. These orders especially affected the demand for Lake Shore Stocks, Western Telegraph, and New-York Central.

The reports and rumors from Philadelphia were not so sensational as on Wednesday. There is some apprehension expressed that Mr. Thomas A. Scott is to some extent individually compromised by his indorsements for the Texas Pacific Construction Party, but not, we trust, to the extent of requiring his withdrawal or resignation from the executive management of the great Pennsylvania Central Corporation.

There is another decline of One ₩ cent. on Gold to-day. Sales ran down to 106¼ ₩ cent., without, however, inducing a better demand for Exchange. The market for the latter is much depressed, and Bills on England drawn against Produce shipments are selling at about the equivalent of *par in Greenbacks*. These Bills are being bought by the Bankers at 94@94½ ₩ cent. Gold, (on the Mint value of 4 dollars 86 cents 6½ mills to the £ sterling,) and, adding the reduced premium on Gold, these terms yield 100@100½ ₩ cent. in Greenbacks. The Bankers are drawing 60 days London to-day at 95½, (or, by the old conventional reckoning, 105 ₩ cent.,) and the Sight rates are 1½@2 ₩ cent. dearer—the apprehension being indulged that the Bank of England may go up to 10 ₩ cent. per annum Interest if further large draughts should be made upon the Bank for Gold for New-York. The whole market for Exchange is unsettled to-day.

The sales of Gold, after falling from 107⅛ to 106¼ ₩ cent., returned to 106¾@106⅛ ₩ cent. in the Afternoon. The speculation in the Gold Room is comparatively tame, and the recent unsuccessful efforts to *Bull* the market at 108@108½ ₩ cent. have induced extreme caution on the part of buyers for a future rise. Money-lenders also, as a rule, are not disposed to encourage the speculation by advances on Gold Notes, subject to call. Certain Banks, especially, learnt a lesson on this subject in August and September which they are not likely soon to forget.

Closing Quotations—Nov. 6.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States New 5s	107⅛	107
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	107½	108
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	111¼	111⅛
American Gold	107⅛	106⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	105½	105
N. Y. Central and Hudson	78¼	80⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	84¼	86¼
Pacific Mail	26⅛	27⅜
St. Paul Common	23	23¼
Ohio and Mississippi	22¼	22¾
Western Union	46⅞	40⅛
Erie	39⅞	39⅞
Union Pacific	15⅞	16⅛
Lake Shore	60⅞	62⅛
Toledo and Wabash	35⅛	36¾
Harlem	102¼	103
North-west	34½	35⅛

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1873.

Gold receipts	$633,740 79
Gold payments	915,473 26
Gold balance	40,436,809 06
Currency receipts	904,083 94
Currency payments	371,300 35
Currency balance	4,292,060 83
Customs	206,000 00

The Public Funds are lower on the Coupon Bonds, in sympathy with the decline in Gold and heaviness of Exchange. The following are the last prices:

6 ₩ cent. reg., '81	111⅛	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	109¼
6 ₩ cent. coup., '81	113	5-20 reg., '67	110½
5-20 reg., '62	106	5-20 coup., '67	111⅛
5-20 coup., '62	106⅛	5-20 reg., '68	110
5-20 reg., '64	106¼	5-20 coup., '68	110⅛
5-20 coup., '64	106⅜	10-40 reg.	105⅛
5-20 reg., '65	107	10-40 coup.	106
5-20 coup., '65	108	5s coup., '81	107
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	109	6s Currency	109

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—NOV. 6.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	96	97
City 6s, new	101½	101⅝
Camden and Amboy	112½	112⅞
Pennsylvania Central	84	84¼
Reading	99	99½
Lehigh Valley	53½	53⅞
Catawissa Preferred	38	38½
Philadelphia and Erie	14½	15
Northern Central	20	
Lehigh Navigation	21¾	20
Lehigh Gold Loan	80	80¼

The approximate earnings of the Chicago, Danville and Vincennes Railroad Company for the month of October were:

1873	$79,098
1872	56,169
Increase	$22,929

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS,
COUPON OR REGISTERED, INTEREST 7 PER CENT.,
Guaranteed by the
EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY,
$1,000,000 CAPITAL.
For sale at the office of the Company,
No. 76 Cedar-st., New-York.
JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

A GERMAN MILLIONAIRE'S WILL.

Frederick Rollwagen, the well-known German Democratic politician, who died a few months ago, left to his heirs real estate in the Seventeenth Ward valued at between $1,000,000 and $2,000,000. When his will was opened, his three sons, who, with the seven children of his deceased daughter, considered themselves his sole heirs, found to their dismay that their father, shortly prior to his death, had married his servant-girl, Magdalena Selinger, a woman of forty-five, and had left her not only his fine residence, No. 312 East Ninth street, but also one-third of the rents and income of the whole estate; and had, besides, made her, his eldest son, Frederick Rollwagen, and his two friends, Henry and George Herrmann, his executors, forbidding them strictly to sell any of his real estate during the life-time of his wife, and until the youngest of his seven grandchildren was twenty-one years of age. Yesterday, in the Surrogate's Court, Malcom Campbell, attorney at law, brought suit against the will, alleging that Frederick Rollwagen, the testator, was of unsound mind when he signed the will. The witnesses to the will are Joseph Bellesheim, No. 12 Chambers street; Dr. Henry Goulden, No. 98 East Twenty-second street, and John Theisg, No. 331 East Ninth street.

FIRES IN THE CITY.

A fire broke out yesterday in the basement of No. 34 Avenue A, occupied by Boniface Ethel, dealer in second-hand furniture; damage to stock, $500; insured in German American Company for $1,000. George Gruneweld's lager-beer saloon, on the first floor, was damaged $100; insured for $1,500. The building, owned by Francis & Ewing, was damaged $300. Mr. Ethel was severely burned about the face and hands while endeavoring to extinguish the fire.... A. S. Taylor & Co.'s glass factory, Nos. 63 and 65 Elizabeth street, was damaged $500 by fire yesterday.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Barrett, J.—20, Gilander vs. Nelson; 32, Kingsland, Jr., vs. Kingsland et al.; 47, Same vs. Same; 55, Rockford, Rhode Island and St. Louis Railroad Company vs. Dooly; 61, Brown vs. Van Wyck; 66, Schumann vs. Paradise et al.; 67, Chisholm vs. Paradise et al.; 72, Kingsland, Jr., vs. Kingsland et al.; 87, The People, &c., Fitzgerald vs. Green; 92, Gilbert vs. Webster; 95, Parsons vs. Hamilton; 104, Kellogg vs. Gardner; 106, Gilbert vs. Webster et al.; 109, Challis vs. Woodhull et al.; 110, Lowenstein vs. Martine; 114, Keech vs. Keech; 115, Levy vs. Van Orden; 117, Getty vs. Devlin; 128, Miller vs. Bowles; 130, In the matter, &c., of Norwood. Call, 131.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Adjourned until December.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—102, Dent vs. The People, &c.; 103, McLaughlin vs. The People, &c.; 107, Sharkey vs. The People; 143, Paterson vs. Baker; 144, Camler, Assignee, vs. Kuhn; 149, Palen, Receiver, &c., vs. Bushnell et al.; 49, Same vs. Same; 151, Westervelt vs. Ackley; 154, Kelly et al. vs. [illegible]; 157, Brown vs. Post; 153, Huston vs. Weber; 156, O'Toole vs. Garvin et al.; 150½, White vs. Weaver; 22, The People ex rel. Haskin et al. vs. The Board of Supervisors of Westchester County; 24, Rogers, assignee, vs. Schmerhorn et al.; 101, The People, &c., ex rel. Splain vs. The New-York Juvenile Asylum; 118, Mount, Executor of Placedo, vs. Ellingwood; 121, Linney vs. Donovan; 140, Price vs. Keys & Scott; 140, Erie Railway Company vs. Vanderbilt; 157, Lester vs. Union Manufacturing Company; 36, Same vs. Same; 36, Same vs. Same; 37, Same vs. Same; 77.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part I.—Adjourned until Monday.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Short causes.—1338, Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank vs. Brook et al.; 1340, Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank vs. Kline et al.; 1224, Fullerton vs. Charlick; 1526, Schutt vs. Baust; 2571, Neustadter vs. Newberger; 2236, Clinton et al. vs. Ellsberg et al.; 2296½, Walsh et al. vs. Mohrbach; 2474, Beskid vs. Semonsfeld; 2036, Platt, Receiver, &c., vs. Hatch; 952, Ocean National Bank vs. Walbridge; 1559, Mather vs. Lunar; 2076, Mayer et al. vs. McCaffil et al.; 2634, Platt, Receiver, vs. Conrad et al.; 1772, Schaeffer vs. Bacon; 1838, Beer vs. Wise; 2812, Rouse et al. vs. Dwyer; 2838, McDonald vs. Wise; 2834, Ward vs. Smith et al.; 2846, Pratt vs. Parker; 2900, Williams vs. Schachtler; 2920, Morgan vs. Smith et al.; 3012, Lee vs. Hurd et al.; 3022, The Molson Bank vs. Rigney et al.; 3024, Carry vs. Ackerman; 3046, Morgan vs. Smith et al.; 1768, McGibbon vs. Davison; 2553½, Masterton vs. Weeks; 2606, Dawson et al. vs. Wood; 2710, Bruce et al. vs. Taylor; 2806, Halsey vs. McKeon; 2896, Hallgarten et al. vs. Bernheimer et al.; 2912, Hull vs. Harris et al.; 2964, Continental National Bank vs. Lynch et al.; 3000½, Manufacturers' and Builders' Bank vs. McQuinn et al.; 3008, Benson et al. vs. Hemet; 3058, Continental National Bank vs. Cole et al.; 3104, Matthews vs. Maher et al.; 3120, Stiles vs. Ely et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Part I.—Held by Curtis, J.—557, Roberts vs. Johnson et al.; 661, Meyer vs. Waugh; 343½, Jones vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 789, Salomon vs. Sandford; 691, Reading vs. Gray; 709, The People ex rel. Platt vs. Andrews et al.; 719, Bennett vs. Sykes; 735, Wahlig vs. Sharpe, Marshal; 737, Genin vs. Howell; 739, Stoker vs. The British and North American Royal Mail Steam-packet Company; 741, Boschen vs. Frank and wife; 743, Stafford, Administratrix, vs. The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company; 745, Vanderbilt vs. Maxwell; 615½, Frisbie vs. Burr et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—Part II.—Held by Van Vorst, J.—773, Hart vs. Russell, Jr.; 390½, Baily vs. Griswold et al.; 724, Burgrof vs. The Weehawken; 620, Coffey vs. Home Life Insurance Company; 602, Pomeroy vs. Gibson; 358, Davis et al. vs. Smith et al.; 472, Hilsenbeck et al. vs. Gorder; 514, Quilt vs. The Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company; 610, Herdenburg vs. Williams; 590, Lord et al. vs. Burns; 370, Copeland vs. Ellsworth; 622, Iggleston vs. Buck; 626, Moon vs. Dana; 632, Biggs et al. vs. McCool; 799, Smith et al. vs. Schaefer.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—2873, Schuyler vs. Rose; 1730, Blake vs. Price; 1494, Fitzgerald vs. Maitland; 2382, Nixon, Administratrix, vs. Decker; 2211, Mower vs. Daily; 2012, Same vs. Same; 2245, Buckingham vs. Miller; 2424, Goldstein vs. Marks; 2311, Kramburg vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 2364, Haggerty vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company; 2430, Loginotti vs. Bressant; 3275, Brenner vs. Isaacs; 1649, Cunningham vs. Kelly; 1682, McFall vs. Irving; 18, McCaddy, Administratrix, vs. Gans; 3397, Quinlan vs. Sixth Avenue Railroad Company; 2260, Kennedy vs. Higgins; 1798, Merrick vs. Winchell; 2324, Gendening vs. Canary; 1917, Caples vs. Beebe et al.; 990, Reed, Executor, vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 332, Fisk vs. Standert; 2777, Heifter vs. Ast et al.; 2133, Carpenter vs. Thorn; 2233, Newkircher vs. Third Avenue Railroad; 2348, Sullivan vs. Brennan, Sheriff; 1912, McGuire vs. Slattery; 1951, Coughlin, Administratrix, vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company; 2029, Schuls vs. Independent Express Company; 570, Marvin vs. Sewell; 2176, Horn vs. Schmidt; 2006, Paine vs. Bergh; 2546, Shepherd vs. Knickerbocker Fire and Life Insurance Company; 2170, Albrecht vs. Meade Rubber Company; 2185, Alger vs. Ulner et al.; 30, Gooterman vs. Liverpool Steam-ship Company.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.—139, Schnitz vs. Gosch; 91, Green vs. Burke; 140, Boone vs. Linford; 15, Cambios vs. Butterfield; 56, Zoo vs. The Mayor, &c.; 77, Totman vs. Conner; 80, Turnbull vs. Rose, Executrix; 38, Hardenburg vs. Cockroft; 133, Van Cott et al. vs. Kutner; 95, Malony vs. O'Callahan; 111, Journeymen Printers' Co-operative Association vs. Huzar; 112, Jacobs vs. Herman; 114, Treadwell vs. Hoffman; 116, Siegel et al. vs. Nichols; 118, Sellinkas vs. Krusskoff et al.; 120, Holloway vs. Devlin; 126, Deggenier vs. Smith; 127, Veyter vs. Fossen; 131, Board of Commissioners of Pilots vs. Nesbitt; 132, Neddecker vs. Christiansen; 136, Delaney vs. Benson; 137, Carroll vs. Goodwin; 135, Greenthal vs. Schneider.

MARINE COURT—Part I.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—3050, Reilly vs. Galvin; 2426, Byrne vs. Hell; 3328, Hanson vs. Cook; 2880, Knowlton vs. New-York and Hudson River Railroad Company; 1544, Fairchild vs. Beatley; 2836, Loeb vs. Robinson; 2864, Frank vs. Covert; 2784, Benson vs. Janeway; 3218, Ferguson vs. Lyon; 3206, Bagley vs. Downs; 2858, McMahon vs. Doran et al.; 2946, Huestel vs. New-York and Hudson River Railroad Company; 3283, Ketner vs. Ritsmelt; 3080, O'Connor vs. Verplanck; 2978, Howell vs. Silas; 2982, Morgan vs. Geogham.

MARINE COURT—Part II.—Held by Gross, J.—2771, Holmes vs. New-York and Boston Transportation Company; 3395, Neidlinger vs. Specht; 3043, Cahill vs. Ferguson; 2041, Weiss vs. Burckhart; 1638½, Herzstein vs. Chandler; 2729, Kremler vs. Stettheimer; 3300, Hecht vs. Diedrich; 2643, Brooks vs. Knox; 2660, Alexander et al. vs. Goodrich et al.; 3427, Thorn et al. vs. Vengmann; 3749, Wagner et al. vs. Cohen; 2683, Carmichael vs. Ellison; 2827, Crumble vs. Daly et al.; 2897, Day vs. Brett Lithographing Co.; 2812, Baker et al. vs. Carter et al.

MARINE COURT, Part III.—Held by Curtis, J.—3533, Hollander vs. Thurston; 2512, Schweizer vs. Oppenheimer; 2773, Callee vs. Aubrey; 3405, Morgan vs. Stein; 3537, Bacon vs. Swanson; 1929, Rose vs. Scheidig; 1990, Volkenusing vs. Browne; 2284, Halpin vs. Drake et al.; 2501, Cohen vs. Kesling et al.; 3517, Mandle vs. Adolphe; 2519, West Side Bank vs. Newton; 3678, Kerr et al. vs. Reilley; 2688, Landsburg vs. Landsburg; 2736, Smith vs. Shaffer; 2907, Blossom vs. Harris et al.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Held by Sutherland, J.—George Reilly, alias Rat Reilly, felonious assault and battery; Robert McCullum, felonious assault and battery; Thomas Conroy, felonious assault and battery; Walter Hill, John Carroll, larceny and receiving stolen goods; Robert Saunders, grand larceny; John Grady, petit larceny; John J. Boyle, grand larceny; Wm. F. Rudos, embezzlement; Herman Schwalin, embezzlement.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.—Nos. 70, 11, 31, 31½, 54, 79, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 88, 89, 90, 91, 91½, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—NOV. 6.

By Judges Fancher and Davis.

Henry H. Waters vs. Eliza Crawford et al.—As the Judges before whom this case was heard do not agree in their judgment, the case is ordered to second department.

Thomas Holloway vs. Benjamin F. Stephens et al.; judgment reversed and new trial ordered, costs to abide event.

By Judges Ingraham, Fancher, and Brady.

George E. Holyoke et al. vs. Murray et al.; order affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge Brady.

William Smith et al. vs. Meyers et al.; order reversed and defendant discharged from arrest. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Hannah Harrington vs. Gompert S. Gomperts; order appealed from modified by striking all after the word executed on twentieth line of tenth page to the end of sentence, costs to abide event.

Charles W. Barrett vs. Alexander McNeil; Mary E. Earl vs. Joseph F. Franklin et al.; George Readge, Jr., vs. Richard F. Prindle et al.; orders affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge Ingraham.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Barrett.

In the matter of the application of E. T. Holbrook et al.; report confirmed and order granted.

Galveston vs. McKinley; Matthews vs. Maher; Martling vs. Whipley; Germania Bank vs. Distler et al.; motions granted.

King vs. Bedell; proof of service defective.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Karstens vs. Baldwin et al.; motion granted.

Weiss vs. Homburg; order denying motion, with $10 costs to abide event.

Robinson vs. Kissam; order of reference.

The Republic of Peru vs. Reeves; order continuing injunction.

Opdyke vs. Kennedy; Hoyt et al. vs. Kiernan; Dohrmann vs. Schroeder; Hart vs. Wood; orders granted.

By Chief Justice Barbour.

New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company vs. Pursell et al.; findings and judgment signed.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Dewey vs. Dewey; see memorandum on file with the papers.

Maillart et al. vs. Harrington; order settled.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

Schopp vs. Mittnacht, Carnajal vs. Bernstein, Baker vs. West; orders signed.

The People, &c., vs. Brennan; an order to show cause must first issue.

In the matter of the petition of John J. Reppiler; see memorandum.

Feiten vs. Halsted; motion denied, without prejudice to a renewal on additional affidavits.

Post vs. Post; motion to vacate order of arrest denied, with costs.

In the matter, &c., of Renata Kopf; application denied.

McCandless vs. Smith; motion granted by default.

By Presiding Judge Daly.

The Sun Mutual Insurance Company vs. Talmage; see opinion in Clerk's Office.

NOTICE.

Applicants for admission to the Bar who attended the examination at the October Term of the Supreme Court, General Term, are notified to appear before the Clerk, sign the roll, and take the necessary oath.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 71.—*North-western Union Packet Company vs. McCue, Administratrix of Patrick McCue.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Missouri.—This was an action to recover damages for the death of a husband, through the alleged carelessness and negligence of the agents of the company, employed in navigating the steam-boat War Eagle, on the Mississippi River, between Dubuque and St. Paul. The defense was that while the boat was lying at Prairie du Chien McCue was employed for a short time to assist in carrying on and off freight, and that while so in the employ of the company he was killed by accident, and that these facts absolve the company from liability. The evidence showed that McCue had ceased to labor, and had gone on board for his pay; that while leaving the boat the gang-plank was pulled from under his feet, and he [illegible]. The court left the facts to the jury, and they found for the plaintiff below. It is therein contained that McCue was in the employ of this company until he left the boat, and that this was a question of law for the court to instruct the jury concerning, and that it was error to leave it to the jury as a question of fact. On the other hand, it is claimed that when he ceased to labor McCue ceased to be an employe of the company; but if not he was still entitled to recover, first, because one employe can recover of the employer damages for injuries to his person resulting from the negligence of another employe, and, second, because McCue was engaged in a special service, and was not employed generally with those through whose carelessness he lost his life, and, third, it is contended that the court properly submitted the question whether deceased was an employe or not to the jury.

G. W. Lakin for plaintiff in error; M. H. Carpenter for defendant.

No. 68.—*Railway Passenger Insurance Company vs. Erickson, Administrator.*—Error to the Circuit Court for Missouri.—This is a suit on a railway insurance policy, issued 12th March, 1867, at [illegible], intestate of the defendant in error, [illegible] days. Blair started for home (St. Joseph, Mo.) on a train of that day, as was shown on the trial, and while crossing the Osage Bridge stepped upon the platform, and was seen to fall, in consequence of a sudden jerk of the car, as it reached the bridge. It was also shown that no man could fall from the bridge into the river without losing his life, and that his body would be carried down on account of the drift-wood under the bridge; also, that he was never seen afterward, and that there were no causes for suicide, and that his hand-bag was found at the western terminus of the road. On the trial the court left it to the jury to say whether it was an accident, and the jury found both questions in the affirmative. The company introduced no evidence, but claiming that the facts did not warrant the conclusion of the jury, appealed, relying upon the exceptions taken to the ruling. They do not appear here, and the defendant insists that the writ of error was taken for delay, and asks the penalty in such cases—ten per cent. damages.

Thompson, Pollard, and Judson for defendant; plaintiff not appearing.

No. 72.—*Murray vs. United States.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for Wisconsin.—The bark Mary Merritt was seized at Milwaukee for an alleged violation of the act of 1817 fostering free trade with such nations as adopted a similar measure. The act provided that no importations should be made after Sept. 30 of that year, except in vessels of the United States, or in such foreign vessels as wholly belong to citizens or subjects of the country of which the goods are the growth, production, or manufacture, or from which the importations can only be, or most usually are, first shipped for transportation: Provided that the regulation shall not extend to the vessels of any foreign nation which has not adopted, and which shall not adopt, a similar regulation. A violation was punished for forfeiture. The defense was that neither the British Government nor the Dominion of Canada, from which the importations (lumber) were made, had adopted any regulation similar to that contained in the section quoted, and that they were therefore within the proviso of the act. The court sustained exceptions to this plea, and also to one setting forth that like trade and traffic and importations had long been carried on without molestation by the Customs officers, and that the decree was for a forfeiture. The vessels (built in Canada), at the time of the importations belonged to citizens of the United States, and formerly owned by British subjects, became the property of a subject of the realm pending the libel.

It is here insisted that the vessel was within the proviso, and that the ruling of the court sustaining exceptions to this plea was error.

W. J. Emmons for appellant; Attorney General and Solicitor General for Government.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—Flour dull, drooping, and lower to sell. Wheat dull, [illegible] and lower; sales of No. 1 Spring at 93c. for regular; [illegible]; No. 2 Spring closed at 90c. cash [illegible]; No. 3 Spring, 80c. Corn dull, unsettled, and lower at 34c. for No. 2 Mixed, [illegible]; High Mixed 34½c.; Rejected, 33c.@33½c. Oats in fair demand and lower; 27c. [illegible] cash; [illegible] 61c. for No. 2. Barley dull and [illegible] 85c. for No. 3 Spring. Provisions dull and unsettled. Pork dull and lower, [illegible] $11 25, January. Lard quiet and weak at [illegible] cash; 6¾c. December. Bulk Meats dull and unchanged. Whisky dull and [illegible]. Freights—Grain to Buffalo, 7c. Receipts—[illegible] bbls. Flour, [illegible] bushels Wheat, 32,000 bushels Corn, [illegible] bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, and [illegible] bushels Barley. Shipments—10,000 bbls. Flour, [illegible] bushels Wheat, 242,000 bushels Corn, [illegible] bushels Barley.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 6.—Flour [illegible]; sales of 2,000 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring, [illegible] Amber Winter. Wheat unchanged; sales of [illegible] bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 40; 300 bushels No. 1 White Michigan at $1 65. Corn dull; sales of 1,200 bushels at 57c.; one car High Mixed at 58c. [illegible] Oats [illegible] on private terms. Corn-meal—$1 15 for Bolted, $1 20 for Unbolted [illegible] Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $17@$18; Shipstuffs, $19; Middlings, $20@$22 ₩ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat 9½c., Barley 7½c. to New-York; Barley [illegible]; Lumber, $2 50 to the Hudson; $2 25 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour to [illegible] Receipts—39,300 bushels Wheat, [illegible] 21,300 bushels Barley, 7,450 bushels Corn, 1,073,000 feet Lumber. Shipments—[illegible] bushels Wheat, 30,000 bushels Barley, 130,000 feet Lumber.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 6.—Flour dull and unsettled, and lower to sell. Wheat dull and lower; [illegible] $1 40 offered at the close. Corn dull and lower at [illegible] for No. 2 Mixed at east side, [illegible]; 34½c.@37c. December. Oats dull and lower at [illegible] 30½c. for No. 2, in elevator. Barley dull and unchanged; Wisconsin, $1 35; choice to fancy Minnesota, $1 45@$1 50. Rye dull and unchanged at 61c. Whisky steady at 90c. Pork dull at [illegible]. Bulk Meats dull. Bacon dull; only a limited jobbing demand. Lard dull; [illegible] January, at [illegible]. Hogs [illegible]—Only a local demand; [illegible] good to choice native Steers, [illegible] Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 28,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 19,000 bushels Barley, 6,000 bushels Rye, and [illegible] Hogs.

BUFFALO, Nov. 6.—Lake and Rail Imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 17,000 bbls.; Wheat, 312,400 bushels; Corn, 114,875 bushels; Oats, 124,339 bushels; Barley, 82,010 bushels; Rye, [illegible] bushels; Peas, 1,150 bushels. Canal Exports—Flour, 2,100 bbls.; Wheat, 300,583 bushels; Corn, 275,175 bushels; Oats, 69,923 bushels; Barley, [illegible]; Rye, 29,592 bushels. Rail Exports—Wheat, 34,721 bushels; Corn, 73,813 bushels; Oats, [illegible]; Rye, 800 bushels. Canal Freights—Wheat, 13½c.; Corn, 11c.; Oats, 7c. Grain market—Wheat [illegible]; Corn firm; sales 10,000 bushels No. 2 Corn at [illegible]; [illegible] do. at 49c.; 10,000 bushels Western Barley at $1 40; 1,000 do. at $1 45. Other articles unchanged.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 6.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat easy; light demand; holders asking $1 90@$1 40. Corn steady at [illegible] for shelled and sacked. Oats steady; sacked from store, 45c.@48c. Rye steady at 75c., on arrival. Barley firm at $1 40@$1 60. Live Hogs dull and weak at $3 25@$3 50 for common to choice; extra heavy [illegible] held at $3 65; receipts, 700; [illegible] 4,149; shipments, 250. Provisions—Mess Pork sold at $12 50@$13. Bacon—Shoulders, 6½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8c.@9c.; Clear Sides, [illegible]; Sugar-cured Hams at 11c., packed. Lard—Tierce, 8c.@8½c.; Keg, 9c., for round lots. Bulk Meats nominal. Whisky quiet at 89c.@87c.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 6.—Flour dull and unchanged at $6 40@$6 75. Wheat dull and unchanged at $1 20@$1 32. Corn steady at 48c.@50c. Rye dull and lower at 70c.@71c. Oats dull and unchanged. Barley dull and unchanged. Butter firm and in fair demand. Pork steady; sales of new jobbing at $12. Lard—Kettle unchanged; Steam sold at $6 50@$6 75. Bulk Meats—New Shoulders, 5½c.; old Clear Rib Sides, [illegible] new, 6¼c.; Clear Sides, 5c.@3c. for old; 5½c. for new. Bacon firmer; sales of Shoulders at 6c.@6½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6c.; Clear Sides, 6½c. Hogs stronger; light grades, $3 70@$3 90; heavy, $3 [illegible]. Whisky irregular at 85c.@86c.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 6.—Flour fairly active; sales, 5,000 bbls., principally for export. Wheat active and steady; Choice White, $1 85; Fair to Prime do., $1 45@$1 82. Corn quiet; Southern White, 70c.; do. Yellow, 67c.@68c.; Mixed Western, 63c. Oats dull; Southern, 49c.@50c.; Western Mixed, 48c.@49c.; do. White, 50c.@51c. Rye quiet. Provisions dull; Mess Pork, $14@$15 for Old and New. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 6½c.; Clear Rib Sides, [illegible]; Bacon—Shoulders, 7¾c.@8c.; Sugar-cured Hams, 12c.@13c.; Lard, 7¾c.@7½c. Western Butter unchanged. Coffee nominal. Whisky dull at 89c. Hay unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 6.—Flour [illegible]; sales of Treble Extra at $7 25@$8 55; Family, $9@$10. Corn easier at 72½c.@73c. for Mixed, 75c. for Yellow and White. Oats dull at 52c. Bran dull at $1. Pork dull at $16 25. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders dull and easier at 7¾c. Bacon dull; Shoulders offering at 8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7c.; Clear Sides, 8¼c. Hams dull at 9½c. Sugar dull. Molasses, 1c. lower. Other articles unchanged. Gold, 106½. Currency, [illegible] ₩ cent. premium. Exchange—New-York Sight, [illegible] ₩ cent. premium.

TOLEDO, Nov. 6.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; sales of Amber Michigan, cash, at $1 34½; December, $1 38; No. 2 Red, cash, $1 30½; December, $1 36@$1 35. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats dull and unchanged. Freights steady; to Buffalo, 6½c.; to Oswego, 9½c.@9c. Clover-seed sold at $4 75. Receipts—5,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—4,000 bushels Wheat, 33,000 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 6.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; sales of No. 1 at $1 05¼; No. 2, $1 00⅞, cash; $1 00½, November and December. Oats quiet and weak at 31c. for No. 2. Corn firm at 39½c. for No. 2 Mixed. Rye—Sales of No. 1 at 64c. Barley steady at $1 37 for No. 2 Spring. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 9½c.; to Oswego, 12½c. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 101,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 101,000 bushels Wheat.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 6.—Petroleum unchanged. Flour very dull; concessions would have to be made to sell; Superfine is quoted at $4 50@$5; Extras, $5@$5 50; Iowa, Ohio, and Indiana Extra Family, $7 50@$8 25. Wheat dull; Red, $1 45@$1 50; Amber, $1 58@$1 63; White, $1 70@$1 80. Rye sold at 85c.@86c. Corn quiet, but firm; Yellow, 66c.; Mixed Western, 63c.@65c. Oats firm; White, 48c.@49½c.; Mixed, 45c.@46c. Whisky, 92c.

DETROIT, Nov. 6.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1 46 for Extra, $1 40½ for No. 1 White, and $1 31 for Amber Michigan. Corn steady at 47c. for Yellow. Oats in good demand at 35c. Freights to Oswego, 8½c. Receipts—4,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—18,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 6.—Wheat neglected. Rye quiet. Corn steady, with sales of 1,000 bushels Western Mixed, from store, at 68c. Barley dull, market favoring buyers; sales of 1 car No. 2 bay Quinte at $1 60, and 2 cars No. 2 Canada West on private terms. Oats quiet; sales of 2 cars No. 1 Western at 55c.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 6.—Grain dull and inactive, but unchanged in price. Petroleum firm and steady.

CONTROLLER'S RECEIPTS.

Controller Green reports the following amounts paid yesterday into the Treasury, viz.: From taxes of 1873, and arrears and interest, &c., $126,881 08; arrears of taxes, assessments, water-rents, and interest, $17,[illegible]; assessments for street-opening, improvements, and interest, $2,213 20; house, ground, and cellar rent, market rents and fees, and interest on bond and mortgages, $[illegible]; licenses, $104 25; permits for signs, street-stands, show-cases, &c., $[illegible]; water-rents and penalties, $3,717 55; permits to tap water-pipes, $169 50; amount received for penalties for violating Corporation ordinances, fees, and court fees, $369 55; proceeds of sale of [illegible]; fees First Judicial District Court, $[illegible]; fees Eighth Judicial District Court, [illegible]

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 7, 1873.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Les Huguenots (Italian Opera)—Mme. Christine Nilsson, Signor Campanini.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—She Stoops to Conquer—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. H. Beckett, Miss Kate Rogers.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The Geneva Cross—Mr. J. Parselle, Mr. Mackay, Miss Rose Eytinge.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—Round the Clock—Mr. G. L. Fox, Mr. Frank Hardenberg, Mrs. C. M. Walcot.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Rip Van Winkle—Mr. Robert McWade.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Black Crook.—Mr. G. L. Morton, Mr. George Atkins.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Under The Gaslight.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Hamlet—Mr. Edwin Booth.

P. T. BARNUM'S GREAT SHOW.—Madison avenue and Twenty-sixth street. Afternoon and evening.

MRS. CONWAY'S THEATRE, BROOKLYN.—Jessica—Ms. Frank Roche, Miss Gertrude Kellogg.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance and Curiosities—Afternoon and evening.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—Fair of the American Institute. Day and evening.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—Farces, Singing, Comicalities—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour, and others.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—Readings by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—Prestidigitation and Laughing-Gas by Messrs. Hartz and Colton.

BAIN HALL.—The Pilgrim, (Allegory.)

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded, and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
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The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum	3
The Weekly Times, per annum	2

Club rates of The Weekly—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of The Semi-Weekly Times to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of The Semi-Weekly Times: Two copies one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

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New-York City.

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☞ For the accommodation of the residents of Harlem and vicinity, advertisements for insertion in The Times will be received at No. 2,286 4th av., between 129th and 130th sts., at the same rates as are charged at the publication office. Advertisements received from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M., and on Sundays from 3 to 6 P. M.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

What can be done by united work, when a good nomination is made, was shown on Tuesday in the Fourteenth Senatorial District—Ulster and Greene. Two or three of our Republican friends—among them, Gen. Sharpe, Surveyor of the Port—happened to be on the spot, and saw that a good chance existed for bringing in a first-rate man for the Senate. Mr. Henry C. Connolly, an old and respected merchant, was placed in the field, and as he commanded the respect of all who knew him, the people went to work for him with a will, and he was triumphantly elected. We thus secured a vote in the Senate, where we most need strength. The Republicans of Ulster and Greene deserve the greatest credit for their exertions, and the party owes a debt of gratitude to them for reinforcing us at a very critical time. Then, Mr. Fish, Jr., beat a man who was never before beaten, and who was said to be invincible; and Mr. John A. King was elected solely by force of his personal character. Does all this say nothing in favor of "respectable candidates?" It is true, Mr. Joseph B. Varnum was defeated, much to our regret, but he led a forlorn hope, and it must not be forgotten that he received the support of a large number of citizens in his District.

The *Journal of Commerce* intimated yesterday that an attempt would be made to revive the Industrial Exhibition swindle, and its warning was fully borne out by the proceedings in the Board of Aldermen. We are informed that the Assistant Aldermen are determined to push the scheme through, if they possibly can. Fortunately, the public is fully alive to the danger, and the Mayor has acted very well throughout the affair, and will doubtless oppose to the end an impudent attempt to plunder the tax-payers. The Aldermen may rest assured that the project will never succeed, and therefore the sooner they drop it the better will it be for their own reputations. We have had only too frequent occasion to differ with Mayor Havemeyer in his method of discharging his duties, but in this instance he has rendered thoroughly good service, and we take pleasure in commending him for it.

We have no doubt that the Democrats will soon show the public what they intend to do with their victory. The following paragraphs are from the *Herald*:

> "The coming strife in our local politics will be between the Yankee and the Irishman, between Jonathan and Patrick. Just now Jonathan is in power, and whittles away at our Treasury with an energy that makes us tremble at the idea of our future taxes. But Patrick is busy, and means to fight."

The *Herald* is, of course, for "Patrick," who is the author of most of its "intellectual articles," including the letters about the "Nast Fund." Again it has the—"cheek," may we say?—to protest against poor, ill-used Tweed being brought to trial:

> "The revival of the Tweed trial before election is natural enough. The people are accustomed to hear the noisy clamor for the 'speedy trial and punishment of the Tammany thieves' just about the time the canvass opens. But when the polls are closed this *causes célèbre* drops out of sight. How are we to understand this new spectacle of Tweed on trial after election, and a Judge, testy and gruff, determined to bring on the case?"

The Democrats are soon encouraged to throw their hands. Why seek to bring Tweed to punishment, when you have just reinstated Tammany under another Boss? That is what the *Herald* seems to say. We ask for nothing better than that the Democrats should continue to treat the public in this fashion.—While referring to the Democratic papers, we may say that the *World* devotes a column to the attempt to prove that it has always been consistent, and that it has won this election. This piece of humor is only equaled by the following passage (too good to be lost) from a serious article in the Albany *Argus*:

> "Too long has this old seat of Government of the largest free State in the world been desecrated by wolves in sheep's clothing. The country is aroused. The lion of Democracy has shaken the dew from his mane, and the dust from his mantle. The old Democratic Hercules of the Empire State is about to clean out the Augean stables again. Look out for the Hudson on the north, and the Mohawk on the west. These are no babbling brooks, like the Alpheus of Elis, but veritable rivers. May the spirit of reform and purification give them a clean sweep. Take care of old Albany. Two Democratic Assembly tickets lead 'straight through the gate of death, right into the mouth of hell,' and give the devil four counts against us. Send for Regulus. Let Cato speak. Pour oil into the troubled waters—your country calls—and lay your acrimony by. The political martyrs of this year may be resurrected next year with contrasted immortality."

Henry W. Genet is again a member of the Assembly. He is a man proved to have been guilty of great frauds on the public, and is at present under indictment. Is not this a pretty commentary on the intelligence of the Twenty-first Assembly District? Ought such a man to be allowed to take his seat in the Assembly?

Judge Davis is entitled to public respect for his summary dealing with the juror in the Stokes case who occupied his time while out of the jury-box, during the trial, in visiting disreputable resorts. The evidence was not very clear that he talked about the case on these occasions, but Judge Davis properly considered that a man who would go to such places, under such circumstances, would be likely to violate his duty. The sentence of thirty days' imprisonment awarded this juror is not more than his offense deserves, and it is to be hoped that it will have the effect of preventing any such outrages upon the forms of justice in the future. If Judge Davis can now get hold of the Deputy Sheriff who was so obliging as to attend the juror in his orgies, and accord that official a still more severe penalty, he will be doing further service to the community.

An important question is presented in the report of the Committee on Teachers of the Board of Education on corporal punishment, and final action should not be taken upon it until it has been fully considered. The friends of the moral suasion government of schools are furnished some ugly facts in the experience of our teachers, and it is plain that in some way better discipline must be maintained in our schools. Whether the modification of the rules proposed by the committee will bring about the desired reform, is a matter for thorough and candid consideration. We do not see that it is desirable to have two systems of discipline in force. If the moral suasion system can be depended upon in the female departments, it certainly could be made sufficiently effective, if not so entirely satisfactory, in the male departments. It may be that upon further investigation the committee will find that the trouble lies in the administration of the system, rather than in the system itself. This fact should be ascertained beyond all doubt before any action is taken by the board. Public opinion will tolerate a return to the barbarism of corporal punishment only when it is clear that all other expedients have failed to maintain discipline in the public schools.

A very puzzling cable dispatch informs us that Mr. Hawkins, the prosecutor for the Government, has applied for an extension of time for further hearing in the case of the Tichborne claimant until November, 1874, and that the application was granted. As near as we can judge, the jury was on the point of giving Mr. Hawkins a verdict. Had the claimant's counsel asked for time, it would not have been surprising. But why the Government should do so is something which we presume our readers will, as we certainly do, fail to understand.

Dr. Fordyce Barker states very forcibly in our columns this morning some of the evils resulting from the condition of our pavements. They are, the best of them, unquestionably noisy, dirty, dangerous, trying to live near, expensive in use, and impossible to keep clean. The question of their improvement is an important one, to which Dr. Barker's letter may well attract renewed attention. The asphalte pavement has many and great merits when it is successfully laid. We have seen a roadway covered with it remain smooth, firm, and as nearly noiseless as can be conceived, for many years under very severe wear. But the great difficulty with it is the uncertainty attending its manufacture. As to durability, most pavements, of whatever kind in this City, fail from not being provided with a foundation made sufficiently solid by heavy rolling. With this single advantage, we have seen roadways of dirt and gravel sustain travel under which the ordinary stone pavements in our streets have rapidly given way.

There is a possibility that our financial difficulties may bring about a minor reform of considerable importance. They may induce the keepers of restaurants and hotels to seek custom by more moderate rates and more attractive service. There is a melancholy disproportion between the number of places where good food and lodging can be obtained for what they are worth, and the number of those where they cannot be obtained at all. From lunch-rooms up to vast hotels there is only too little choice. We have for years, especially since the war, submitted to arbitrary exactions and poor returns for their money. If the "panic" compels persons in this business to depend less on the easy good nature of their victims, and more on their own skill in presenting really good commodities and service, it will not be an unmixed misfortune.

We present this morning a very full and interesting account of the meeting of the creditors of the Spragues in Providence yesterday. The proceedings were not absolutely conclusive, but they indicate pretty plainly what will finally be done. A committee was appointed to confer with the debtor corporation, and the opinion of the meeting was unanimous that the property of the debtors should be placed in trust for the benefit of the creditors. It is especially worthy of note that during the session of the meeting, no one expressed the slightest doubt of the wish of the Spragues to pay their creditors in full with interest, or of their ability to ultimately do so. The deed of trust was regarded, in fact, and accepted as protecting the debtors as well as the creditors, placing the property beyond the reach of any possible ill-advised or spiteful litigation. The plan was adopted, as we have said, unanimously, but not without very frank and careful discussion.

There are many encouraging features in the extended reports we publish to-day from various parts of the country as to the state of trade. Our correspondence from Lowell is particularly reassuring. The mill-owners have only in part reduced their hours of running, and those who have, expect soon to resume; and the operatives are in a good condition to stand the present reduction. Here and there mills that have stopped are beginning work again. The reduction of wages is nearly everywhere accepted quietly. In this City the greenbacks continue to accumulate, money is becoming much more plentiful, collections are easier, and speculation is held in check.

THE LEGISLATURE.

There is no longer any doubt concerning the political character of the next Legislature. Both the Senate and Assembly are Republican by majorities much smaller than the party had at the last session. In the Senate the Republicans have, beyond all doubt, King in the First District; Booth, Fifth; Robertson, Ninth; Madden, Tenth; Connolly, Fourteenth; Wagner, Fifteenth; Tobey, Sixteenth; Dickinson, Eighteenth; Lowery, Nineteenth; McGowan, Twentieth; Kellogg, Twenth-first; Wood, Twenty-second; Selkreg, Twenty-fourth; Woodin, Twenty-fifth; Cole, Twenty-ninth; Wellman, Thirtieth, and Dow, Thirty-second. These seventeen members just suffice to give the Republicans control of the Senate, but it is likely they will be reinforced by Mr. Middleton, elected as an Independent over Mr. Winslow in the Eighteenth District. There is also reason to hope that Mr. Woodworth has beaten Mr. Johnson, the jester of the last Senate, in the Twenty-sixth District, and that Mr. Thompson has succeeded in the Twenty-third District.

The new Republican members, on reaching Albany, will find themselves confronted with grave difficulties. The public expects much from the new Senate. It did from its predecessor, and was so greatly disappointed that another failure is not likely to be received with much patience. The Republicans must, in the beginning, understand that, unless they do it, nothing will be done for the public welfare. The Democratic side has been greatly changed for the worse. John C. Jacobs succeeds Mr. Murphy, John Fox takes Tweed's chair. Thomas A. Ledwith follows Mr. O'Brien, and Hugh H. Moore goes into the seat of Mr. Tiemann. In addition to all these changes, Benjamin Ray takes the place of Mr. Palmer, a Republican, in the Columbia District, and Jarvis Lord, by some means which the voters of Monroe ought to explain, returns as the representative of that county. These men will control the Democratic minority in the Senate, and the mere mention of their names is sufficent to show that the minority will be constantly seeking something else than the public good. The Democrats can do great damage unless the Republicans are watchful and resolute. If the Republican Senators needed any other incentive to the proper performance of their duty than this large and unscrupulous minority, they would find it in the fate of some of their predecessors. The Senate has been greatly changed in its Republican membership, because of a general suspicion that some of these members were unfaithful to their trusts. In two cases nominations were obtained, but the party refused to ratify them at the polls. In two other cases, the Senators against whom charges of this character were made have succeeded in regaining their seats, but under circumstances that should warn them to afford no ground for suspicion against them in the future. In one instance, a Senator who had 4,120 majority in 1871 comes back by a bare plurality of 300, and in the other a majority of 2,083 is cut down to less than 200. Senators Woodin and Madden cannot fail to understand the meaning of these facts. The new members should remember them, and look elsewhere for guidance. But we have little fear that a Senate having such new members as King, Booth, Tobey, Selkreg, Connolly, Cole, Wellman, and Dow, can be led into any corrupt or dangerous measures. We warn these gentlemen, however, that they must be constantly on their guard if they intend to leave an honorable record behind them.

Upon the whole, the character of the Republican majority in the Senate is gratifying. Concerning the Assembly, but little can yet be said, for a large proportion of the members are new to public life and unknown beyond their localities. Among the old members returned are several who could have been left at home without detriment to the public service, and several have not been elected whose presence would have been of great value. The most gratifying fact about the Assembly is, that the parties are quite evenly balanced. Our returns at present make it sixty-nine Republicans to fifty-nine Democrats. This may be changed two or three, but not to any greater extent. Nothing did the Republicans more damage in the last Assembly than the unwieldy majority of fifty-four. Fortunately, we are not to meet this danger next Winter, and we may expect the Assembly to be more circumspect. The Republicans must certainly show wisdom in selecting candidates for Speaker and Clerk. Everything depends upon a proper organization, and great care should be taken to select honest and capable men for Speaker and Clerk.

Two questions will come before the Legislature which are of vital importance to the people—one of these is the improvement of our canals, and the other is the adoption of the constitutional amendments passed by the last Legislature. To the first, the Republican Party is distinctly pledged by the Utica platform, and the second is imperatively demanded by public opinion. Any mistake made in either of these matters will be fatal to the prospects of the Republican Party in this State. The Legislature certainly does not need to be informed that the public patience can in time be exhausted. If this knowledge has yet to be obtained, we commend the Republican members to a careful study of the returns of the recent elections.

WHAT WAS DONE IN NEW-JERSEY.

The result of the election in New-Jersey on Tuesday was not so favorable to the Republican Party as it might have been, but, all things considered, it was of a character to give cause for congratulation rather than otherwise. A majority has been preserved in both branches of the Legislature in spite of the efforts of the Democrats. Fewer Republicans, it is true, have been elected this year than last. It is a mistake, however, to attribute this fact entirely to apathy. Last year, issues entered into the canvass of such an extraordinary nature as to induce life-long Democrats to vote for the Republican candidates for the Assembly and Senate. This year, there was no reason why a similar course should be pursued, and hence the success of the Democrats in the pronouncedly Democratic districts. A few months ago we admitted the possibility of this change in the representation. That it has been made, therefore, was not unexpected, and certainly should not be considered as any evidence that the masses of the people have a greater desire for Democratic rule now than they had in 1872.

The defeat of two Republican candidates for Assembly in Essex County, who ought to have been elected, was due entirely to local causes. They were defeated through the dissatisfaction of Republican voters with the way in which Municipal Government has been carried on at Newark. The Republican candidate for Sheriff was defeated for a similar reason. Now that the election is over it will be well to consider what these local causes were. More than two months ago, there was reason to suspect that the Receiver of Taxes at Newark had not been faithful to his trust. The suspicion subsequently ripened into conviction, he was arrested as a defaulter, and promptly indicted by the Grand Jury. The publication of the facts connected with his case naturally created an alarm in the public mind lest other city officials might also be unfaithful. A committee of one hundred citizens was appointed to investigate the accounts on the very eve of the municipal election. The committee was notoriously made up in great part of Democrats, who had much more regard for the interests of their party than for the public purse. In the face of this circumstance, Republican officials, as may be presumed, did not enter very warmly into the work of the so-called reformers. That they did not do so, was set down by the Democratic organs as proof positive of their dishonesty, and a howl was raised over it that increased the fears, if it did not bring absolute conviction to the minds, of the respectable tax-payers.

The Mayoralty contest ended in the return of a Democrat. Although it was waged upon an issue that had nothing whatever to do with political parties, much capital was made out of it for the Democracy. The investigations by the Committee of One Hundred were continued, as was also the cry of fraud by the Democratic organs. In the meantime, the Grand Jury made a presentment to the court in which attention was directed to "irregularities" in the manner of street openings by former officials, Republicans and Democrats; but curiously enough indicted only those who had been instrumental in exposing the "irregularities." Such, at least, was the shape in which its action was made to appear. It further appeared, upon the publication of the names of the gentlemen composing the Grand Jury, that some of them were city officials. The assurance by the Sheriff that the list had been prepared before the cry of fraud was raised was not sufficient to satisfy the voters. The charge of whitewashing was too skillfully drawn to be so easily refuted, and hence the defeat of this same Sheriff in his candidacy for re-election.

It is of no use to lament over the past. The Essex County Republicans are responsible for any check that has been given to the party in the State, and they have it in their power to right matters again. This they should set about without loss of time. All their troubles have come from the foolish idea that it would be destructive to cast out the false ones from among them. There is an opportunity afforded for demonstrating to the people of Essex County, as well as to the entire State, that the Republican Party is the party of honesty and progress, and if our advice is taken, it will be immediately embraced. A thorough investigation, and, if need be, a thorough weeding, would do it good. It would enfeeble the Democratic attacks, completely restore confidence, and, better than all, insure the election of a Republican Governor, Legislature, and United States Senator in 1874.

PLATFORM-GATES AGAIN.

The Board of Health, with the vigor which has characterized their administration from the first, took measures, some time since to compel the street-car companies to pay more attention to the comfort and safety of their passengers. They passed an ordinance requiring the abandonment of the filthy and disease-propagating cushions, and the proper inclosure of the front platforms so as to prevent egress or ingress. As compliance with the latter provision threatened to involve a little expense, the Presidents of nearly all the City railway companies appeared on Wednesday before the board, and remonstrated against being compelled to adopt the requirement. The reasons they offered in support of their protest are entitled to be heard with attention, and they were so received by the board. But they do not appear to be conclusive, and we trust that the essential part of the ordinance will still be carried out.

The grounds of the opposition, briefly summarized, are these: First. The adoption of platform-gates, such as are in use on the Bleecker Street line, would necessitate the introduction of turn-tables at either end of the route—a plan that, at the City Hall terminus, for example, would be clearly impracticable for want of space. Second. The use of gates has been found to increase rather than to diminish the number of accidents. Third. If the front platforms were left empty, the crowd on the rear platform would so overbalance the car as to cause it to run off the track. Fourth. If but one door were left open for entering and departing passengers, at the terminus much inconvenience and delay would inevitably result. Fifth. The closing of either platform would require an additional number of cars, and otherwise increase expenses to an extent which the companies, at present rates, could not afford.

These reasons do not seem to be sufficient. The third and fifth indicate that the companies look tranquilly forward to an indefinite continuance of the present system of overcrowding and packing which makes travel on our street cars at present an absolute torture to body and mind. We have very different and pleasanter anticipations. We do not despair of seeing the time when it shall be forbidden by law to receive, or at least to exact, pay for car passengers for whom seats cannot be provided. Such regulations have been passed elsewhere with good result, and time and the gradual advance of civilization may bring us equal fortune. Then the difficulty about overbalancing will vanish, and with either platform clear of any but the driver and conductor, there will be no danger that the car, from this cause at least, will run off the track. In Cincinnati, the proposition is under discussion to permit every standing passenger on a street car to ride free, and to fine every conductor who exacts fare from such a one $10 and costs. Some such measure would wonderfully simplify the terrible overcrowding about the platforms.

As to the alleged necessity for turn-tables consequent upon the addition of platform-gates, we fail to see how it would arise. More than three years ago we suggested that both platforms should be furnished with light iron gates folding back against the "apron," or end of the car, when not in use, as either platform become front or rear. What is to prevent the adoption of such a plan, and how, in that case, would turn-tables become needful? The gates might, moreover, be latched in such a way as to open only with a key in the possession of drivers and conductors. Thus no accidents could occur from passengers unlatching the gates themselves, and at the end of the route, both platforms could be left open for unimpeded egress and ingress, until the car had started. For the assertion that the liability to accident is increased by the use of gates, we have seen no proof, and we shall decline to believe it without very unmistakable and authentic statistics.

The reforms that are imperatively demanded in street car management we take to be these: 1. Seats either of wood, or cushioned in such a manner as will not be detrimental to cleanliness and health. This improvement, we believe, is already in progress, and the Board of Health received on Wednesday the assurance of President Butler, of the Sixth Avenue Company, that in a year's time there would not be a line in the City retaining cushioned seats. 2. Sitting-room for every passenger who pays fare. 3. The proper inclosure of the front platform. 4. The strict enforcement of a regulation that cars shall be stopped a reasonable time for passengers to get on or off. If these and kindred changes entail trouble and loss on the companies, that is not a matter which concerns the public. The question is not if such reforms will be expensive, but whether it is just and necessary that such reforms should be made. That being established, the companies, should they be put to loss, will receive, we are sure, the exact measure of public sympathy they have merited by their past attention to public convenience and comfort. What that measure will be, our readers perhaps can fairly estimate.

MINISTERIAL CHANGES IN CANADA.

The Canadian Ministry has resigned, because it foresaw that it would be beaten on the vote of censure appended to the reply to the speech from the throne. Its defeat has been due not to any shifting of opinion in regard to the questions which have heretofore divided it from the opposition, but to its conspicuous offenses against political morality and against constitutional right. It is a matter of very little interest to anybody outside of the Dominion to trace the origin of the jealousies between Upper and Lower Canada, and to show how these were intensified by the granting of the Pacific Railroad contract to the great Lower Canadian capitalist, Sir Hugh Allan. Nobody treated these sectional squabbles with greater contempt than Sir Hugh Allan himself. Like Oakes Ames, he was solely bent on placing his money "where it would do most good," and, "on a calm view of the situation," he convinced himself that with the late Sir George Cartier, and his solid French following of forty-five members, must ultimately rest the decision of any questions which a public contractor, with an enormous job on hand, would desire to have settled in his favor. As this party had held the balance of power between the "other factions," as it had kept the Government in power for five years, and as the defection of half or two-thirds of its number would at any time put the Government out of office, Sir Hugh Allan soon made up his mind "what was the best course to pursue."

In regard to that course, and the benefits to be expected from it, the Government and he appear to have had a perfect understanding. They wanted money for the elections, and Sir Hugh Allan, "or his company," agreed to furnish the money on condition that it would, in some way not definitely explained, be "recouped" to them. In regard to the "company," there has been a good deal of patriotic ferment in Canada, on the ground that the Government had been the means of selling out the great Pacific Railroad contract to "Yankees." The fact of the matter seems to be that Sir Hugh Allan's contract was an exceedingly profitable one, the concessions it involved on the part of the Government being nothing less than prodigal. Rich as he is, Sir Hugh could not float the construction company unaided. The process of inducing English capitalists to join him was too slow for his taste, and he accordingly placed the business before a few Wall street financiers, who were shrewd enough to see the enormous profits to be derived from it. The American capitalists were doubtless prepared to be bled to a limited extent for "preliminary expenditures," but when this assumed the rather startling figure of $350,000, without any tangible return, the gentlemen in Wall street wanted to know where this process was to end. To be told that $100,000 of the preliminary expenses had been paid to the Prime Minister of Canada, that Sir George Cartier had got $50,000, and that other prominent Ministerialists had drawn sums of $10,000, and $15,000, was not quite reassuring to the "Yankees." Their amazement at the excessively liberal provision made for the building of the Pacific Railroad began to be replaced by wondering speculation over the cost of Canadian elections. The consequence was misunderstanding and recrimination between Sir Hugh Allan and his partners, the publication of the correspondence between him and leading members of the Cabinet, and the ultimate fall of the Ministry which was reported yesterday.

Sir John A. Macdonald and his colleagues certainly exposed themselves to deserved censure in conspiring with a public contractor to pack the Canadian Parliament, whether it was for purposes of power or plunder. They committed an equally grave offense in taking the investigation of the charges against them out of the hands of a committee of the House, to whom it properly belonged, and intrusting that investigation to a royal commission virtually appointed by themselves. The House of Commons met in August, to hear the report of its own committee on the connection of Ministers with the Pacific Railway contract. It is charged that, by collusion with the accused Government, a large number of members staid away, and so afforded a pretext for immediate prorogation. It is certain that the business of the House had hardly begun when it was interrupted by the usher of the black rod, bearing the Governor's writ of dismissal. The scene that then ensued inflamed popular indignation as well as party rancor to great intensity, and the amount of discussion which has raged throughout Canada during the last three months must render the present crisis a positive relief to the combatants on both sides. That the policy of the party—variously called "Grit" and Liberal—which is now in power will tend as much to the material progress and consolidation of Canada as that of the Conservatives, may fairly be doubted; that it will, for a time at least, strive after a higher ideal of political purity, is tolerably certain.

THE LAST LONG ISLAND MURDER.

Long Island is rapidly acquiring a most unenviable reputation for deeds of violence and outrage. Formerly one of the most peaceful and quiet of suburban neighborhoods, it is to-day the scene of as much and as frequent lawlessness as the most intensely Democratic ward in the City. Highway robbery and burglary have become so common as hardly to excite comment, and murder bids fair to be one of the familiar events of its every-day life. More than a year has elapsed since a number of gentlemen of the "best society" of Huntington took it into their heads to maltreat one of their neighbors so cruelly that he died. Nobody has been punished for the outrage, and, apparently, nobody will be. A month or two ago a farmer, returning to market, was assaulted in the vicinity of East New-York by two tramps to whom he had given a lift in his wagon, and beaten to death. We have yet to hear that his assassins have been even arrested. And only last Sunday a much-respected citizen of Jamaica was shot down in his own garden, under circumstances of unusual atrocity.

Murder has become so common nowadays, and is committed apparently on so little provocation, that few pause to discriminate between its various degrees. Yet, upon reflection, such a crime as the killing of Rogers, four years ago, on his own door-steps, or this of Howard, on Sunday, will be found to be not only peculiarly atrocious from its causelessness, but more significant of insecurity and lawlessness than many murders like that of Nathan or Fisk. A man, sitting quietly by his fireside, in the enjoyment of Sabbath peace and comfort, looks through his window and sees a trespasser on his land. He goes out, by a natural impulse, to warn the intruder off. He has no reason to expect violence or even resistance. He knows he is living in a civilized community, where the rights of property are respected, and the law insures personal safety to the humblest citizen. He goes out, therefore, without a thought of danger, to remonstrate with the strangers who are trampling down his garden, perhaps through inadvertence, and, at the first word, is shot down before the eyes of his wife and children.

This is precisely the fate which Mr. Howard drew upon himself by overrating the influence of our law, and perhaps a little underrating the possibilities of human treachery and malevolence. No words can adequately express the cruelty of his fate, or the indignation that should be felt against the perpetrators of the outrage. It is not at all surprising that his friends and neighbors should have gathered on Monday evening in force at the jail, to anticipate the sentence of the law. Better counsels, we are glad to say, eventually prevailed, and the brutal and cowardly murderers, both of whom are known, and one of whom has confessed, were left to await the justice which they cannot fail to receive. That is to say, if the people of Long Island wish their part of the State to be much longer habitable. If outrages like this, and the one at Huntington, can continue much longer unpunished, Queen's and Suffolk Counties will have little attraction as places of residence for men who value their lives.

The murderers of Mr. Howard, however, are poor, and probably friendless. Their crime is confessed, and there seems to be little doubt that they will receive their just deserts. When we are able to record as fit an issue to the frolic of the "influential citizens" who murdered Kelsey, we shall be glad to renew our recommendations of Long Island as a place of suburban residence.

THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

Ottawa, Ontario, Nov. 6.—Parliament met at 3 o'clock P. M.

On the part of Mr. McKenzie, it was announced that progress had been made in the formation of a new Cabinet.

A motion to adjourn until 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, seconded by Sir John A. Macdonald, was carried.

HON. EZRA CORNELL.

Albany, Nov. 6.—The commission to investigate the charges against Hon. Ezra Cornell, consisting of Hon. Horatio Seymour, Hon. John D. Van Buren, and Hon. William A. Wheeler, met at the State Hall to-day. The meeting was devoted to getting together documentary evidence in the case.

ENDOWMENT TO UNION COLLEGE.

Schenectady, N. Y., Nov. 6.—President Potter, of Union College, has been notified of a new endowment of $100,000, the gift of a gentleman who desires his name and the details of the donation withheld for the present.

THE CONDITION OF OUR STREETS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As my professional duties oblige me to travel daily over many miles of the streets of New-York, my attention is constantly directed to the deplorable condition of our pavements, and I beg leave, through your journal, to invite the earnest consideration of the public and the City officials to a few perilous facts. The imperfect surface drainage, the want of cleanliness, and the distracting noise of our streets are shortening the lives of our citizens, and are not only maintaining, if not increasing, the death rate, but surely inviting pestilence to the City. The energies of the Board of Health have no doubt been severely taxed by the enormous amount of work it has performed, but were its powers ten times greater than at present, they would not be adequate to the task of cleaning 300 miles of streets paved as ours are. In fact, it is next to impossible to thoroughly clean a stone pavement. Its crevices will always afford lodgments for comminuted decaying organic matter, furnishing a fertile soil for fungoid development. Especially is this the case where the pavements have become broken or sunken, forming receptacles which collect and conserve those rejected elements of life, which at the same time express and invoke death.

There are few blocks of pavement in the City that are not thus broken, and very many that are almost impassable. Ordinary street-cleaning exposes without removing these *points d'appuis* of disease. It is a sort of dalliance with death. It is unnecessary to say of the wooden pavements that they are open to all these objections, excepting the noise, and they must be given up, as any may see who will take the trouble to drive through the streets in which they have been laid.

Very few appreciate the effect of persistent noise on the nervous system. We now see very little of the gentle decline of old age in this City. When our busy men die, they fall with little or no premonition, like soldiers in the crash of battle. The toughest railway iron is shattered by a sufficient number of comparatively slight blows. It resists without external change, but interiorly its filiform structure gradually becomes granular, and the end of the transition is marked by the blow which fractures the rail. So the strong business man, accustomed to the din of travel and traffic, endures it for a period without evidence of injury, until one day comes when the nervous system, suddenly shattered, announces the close of his business career and the imminence of dissolution.

The fatal prevalence of yellow fever at Memphis, at Shreveport, and the cholera lurking at the transatlantic seaboard, should admonish us of our imminent danger, and awaken our authorities to the necessity of extraordinary efforts. There is no large city in the world more favorably situated in respect to facility of cleaning than this. With an abundant supply of water, and two great rivers washing all its gates, were it properly paved, it might be kept constantly and thoroughly clean. The benefit of such a condition of cleanliness as the health, comfort, and morals of this community would be incalculable. The cost of repairing the wear and tear now annually sustained by 80,000 horses and 60,000 vehicles, due to the bad pavements, cannot be less than $3,000,000. This amount is now thrown away.

Recently, in London, I was at considerable pains to examine the asphalt concretes which have been used so extensively in that city during the last five years, and observed that some of them have almost completely overcome the objectionable features of stone pavement as to drainage, cleanliness, and noise. In New-York I have seen but one pavement of this kind—that laid on the Fifth avenue, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets, and on a few cross streets. On one street an old and almost impassable cobble-stone pavement has been transformed into a smooth and clean thoroughfare. These examples seem to me to satisfy the difficult conditions of our climate and traffic as well, or even better, in not being slippery, than would the London concretes.

If this material prove enduring, as it promises to be, there should be no delay in adopting it, or something like it, generally on all our streets or avenues.

FORDYCE BARKER, M. D.

New-York, Monday, Nov. 3, 1873.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

"Gli Ugonotti" is to be done at the Academy of Music this evening, Mme. Nilsson, Miss Cary, Mlle. Maresi, Signori Campanini, Del Puente, and Nannetti, and M. Maurel, are to be concerned in the performance, which promises to be one of the most impressive of the season.

OPERATIC CONCERTS.

Encouraged by the success of his first operatic concert, Mr. Strakosch announces a second entertainment of the kind for Sunday evening. It will take place at Wallack's, and will enlist all the artists of the Italian opera with the exception of Mme. Nilsson's, and those of M. Wieniawski into the bargain. We subjoin the programme. It is not often that so much delightful music, rendered by performers of equal merit, can be enjoyed at the popular prices determined upon, with a view to making these concerts accessible to everybody. The selections are as follows:

Overture, "Oberon"........Weber
Grand Orchestra.
Trio from "Messe Solennelle"........Rossini
Miss Annie Louise Cary, Messrs. Capoul and Maurel.
"Il Lamento del Vate," Canto Patriotico, (1848.) Marotta
Signor Del Puente.
Aria from "Le Nozze di Figaro"........Mozart
Mlle. Ostava Torriani.
Violin Solo, Fantasie on "Faust"........Wieniawski
M. Henry Wieniawski.
Aria, "He was Despised," from the "Messiah"...Handel
Miss Annie Louise Cary.
"Ave Maria Stella," with violin obligato........Proch
M. Victor Capoul and M. Henry Wieniawski.
Overture, "William Tell"........Rossini
Grand Orchestra.
Duet, "Quis est homo," from "Stabat Mater"...Rossini
Mlle. Ostava Torriani and Miss Annie Louise Cary.
Violin Solo, "Reverie"........Vieuxtemps
M. Henry Wieniawski.
Romanza, "Eri tu," from "Un Ballo in Maschera". Verdi
M. Victor Maurel.
Aria from "Il Trovatore"........Verdi
Mlle. Ostava Torriani.
Romanza from "Don Pasquale"........Donizetti
Signor Del Puente.
March from "Tannhauser"........Wagner
Grand Orchestra.
Quartet from "Rigoletto"........Verdi
Mlle. Ostava Torriani, Miss Annie Louise Cary, M. Victor Capoul and Signor Del Puente.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

At Booth's Theatre the Saturday matinée performance will be "The Lady of Lyons," in which Mr. Edwin Booth will sustain the rôle of *Claude Melnotte*....Daly's Broadway Theatre will on Saturday evening present to the public a new aspirant for histrionic honors in the person of Miss Virginia Vaughan. This lady, heretofore favorably known to the world of New-York as a talented and impressive reader, will make her first appearance in "The Actress of Padua," one of those heavy dramas in which the genius of Charlotte Cushman shone so conspicuously....Miss Carlotta Leclercq and Mr. Wilkie Collins are both in town. The novelist will direct in person the rehearsals and first performance of "The New Magdalen," which will be produced on Monday night. Miss Leclercq has the leading rôle of *Mercy Merrick*, Miss Bella Golden that of *Grace Roseberry*, and the important part of *Julian Gray* is intrusted to Mr. H. H. Wood, who makes his first appearance on the occasion.

ARREST OF THE FIRST OFFICER OF THE SHIP SUNRISE.

San Francisco, Nov. 5.—Harris, the first mate of the ship Sunrise, accused of brutality to seamen, was arrested to-night at a house on Townsend street. He says he has not been out of the city since the arrival of the ship at this port. His arrest caused much excitement. There is a crowd of about 1,000 persons in the vicinity of the County Jail, to-night, where Harris is in custody.

BUSINESS IN THE COUNTRY.

CONDITION OF THE MANUFACTURING INTERESTS IN MAINE.

From a Special Correspondent.

LEWISTON, Me., Wednesday, Nov. 5, 1873.

The adjacent city of Auburn, separated from Lewiston by the Androscoggin River, and connected with this city by a fine, paved bridge, is the Lynn of Maine—the chief shoe-manufacturing town of this State.

THE SHOE BUSINESS.

Two and a half millions of dollars is the capital invested in Auburn in the manufacturing of boots and shoes. Most of the factories are permanent brick structures, supplied with the best of machinery, driven by steam-power. Auburn now has the largest shoe factory in the United States, owned and carried on by the firm of A. Cushman & Co., who employ about 600 hands. The firm of E. F. Packard & Co. have just completed a large brick shoe factory. About 2,500 hands are employed in shoe manufacture in Auburn, with an annual labor pay-roll of about one million dollars. The value of the shoe product of the City for the past year is not far from $4,000,000. There are, altogether, twenty factories. In ordinary seasons, there is a curtailment of shoe production at the close of Fall, of Spring, and of Summer trade. The factories generally work on orders almost exclusively, and when orders cease clear the decks for the next onset. There was never a healthier tone in the shoe and boot manufacture of New-England than when trade opened in the Fall. Buyers in July were close and conservative, bought slow, held off, cleared the market, and peddled along their orders. The result was a corresponding conservatism among manufacturers, and they declined to produce, to meet other than the cautious requirements of the trade. The consequence was, the shoe manufacturers entered on the Fall trade with sails furled. Their stocks were light. Buyers at once discounted the situation. They foresaw that the sooner they placed their orders the better, and at once the Fall trade opened up with a rush. Prices were not high, but healthy, and manufacturers took courage. Jobbers' stocks were light, and they called for goods urgently and often. All was propitious until the opening of the financial crisis. Its effect on this industry was not unlike its effect upon all others. At once there began more or less countermanding of orders, and a general suspension of fresh orders, so that the revulsion was almost instantaneous from the extreme of activity to the extreme of depression. A few orders, small and far between, straggled along in October, but not enough to create activity. Fortunately, however, the large proportion of the manufacturers had large orders ahead, and enough of these have been suffered to remain to enable the factories to run a fair share of their capacity up to the present time. With the close of the present week, however, business will be less active. Ordinarily, the activity would have continued two or three weeks later. It is hoped that on the 1st of January matters will again reach a more normal condition. The demand for shoes and boots has been most active from New-England and the North-west. Yellow fever has greatly contributed to the depression of trade in the South. Serge goods sell very slowly, except in New-England. Brogans have had a very fair sale. There is some hope that the short stocks in jobbers' hands may yet force the forwarding of supplementary orders, and the coming of cold weather, as yet tardy, is looked for with some favorable anticipations in this regard. The condition of the Auburn manufacturers is healthy and sound, despite the storm. There are few goods in their hands, and small stocks of the raw material. Their policy is now that of caution. Leather is dull, and for cash important concessions are made. Collections are slow, but fortunately credits are not greatly expanded. So far as reported, not a single failure has occurred in the shoe commission or jobbing trade in any part of the country. This enhances the faith of manufacturers in the good time coming. Manufacturers here feel that their goods have been put in good hands. It is thought after a few weeks of suspension, more or less general, that the Auburn factories will again resume at a cautious pace, to be accelerated or otherwise according to the future promise of business.

CONDITION OF LABOR.

The condition of the operatives in mills in Lewiston is good. They are temperate, frugal, and industrious in the main. About 4,000 females and 3,500 males are employed in manufacturing operations in Lewiston. The wages of weavers is from $1 to $1 25 per day—some extra hands receiving $1 87 per day; mule spinners, $2 per day; frame spinners, 75 cents to $1; card room hands, from 75 cents to $1 75 per day. There is no sympathy among manufacturers in this city, so far as your correspondent can learn, with the course adopted by some mills in other States, abundantly able to run, which have apparently seized the opportunity of this crisis to shut down, with a view of compassing some special end. It is understood that such reduction in the price of labor will be adopted only when such a shrinkage occurs in values as to render it imperative. When the purchasing power of money is increased ten per cent. or twenty per cent., then a similar reduction in labor is nominal rather than real. As for the mills in Lewiston no reduction in the price of labor has as yet occurred, and none is known to be meditated. What the future may call for is uncertain, but it is believed nothing unreasonable will be asked of laboring men and women by the corporations here. The workmen and workwomen in these mills are largely foreign—Irish and French Canadian. There are also many American and English operatives, and the operatives as a class have something laid by for a rainy day, and the French people are especially prudent and thrifty. The rigid enforcement of the Maine law in this vicinity is conceded by men of all parties to be one of the happiest accessories of the prosperity of the population of the city, especially of the operatives in the mills. In this city the wages of the laborers this season have averaged from $1 75 to $2 per day; of carpenters, $2 50 to $3 25; of masons, $3 50 to $4. In Auburn, 1,670 males and 605 females are regularly employed in shoe and boot manufacture. Bottomers are paid by the piece, from $2 to $4 per day; cutters, $2 50 per day. Girls make from $8 to $9 per week. The workmen and women in the shoe business are almost exclusively American, people of intelligence and of sobriety, and good citizens. There has been no recent modification of prices of labor. Hardly any intemperance prevails among these workmen, and many of them have homes of their own. It is not probable there will be much distress among this class of the population of Auburn during the present season, whatever betides.

THE COTTON AND WOOLEN INTERESTS OF LOWELL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LOWELL, Wednesday, Nov. 5, 1873.

From all I can gather, the New-England cotton manufacturers, great as has been their prosperity for many years, never had better reason to look forward to a large and profitable Fall trade than they had this year. The demand for goods in the beginning of September—in the fortnight preceding the Wall street panic—was above the average, and with every prospect of increasing rather than falling off. But these bright visions vanished with little or no warning, and the New-England cotton market is now like one of those dull, cheerless days which the clerk of the weather sometimes sends us after a lovely early morning, to the astonishment of the weather-wise, and the detriment of new bonnets and flimsy Summer dresses.

INTERVIEW WITH A PROMINENT MANUFACTURER.

"I have been in the cotton business for forty years, and I do not think I was ever more disappointed than I have been this Fall," said Mr. Crowninshield, the Treasurer of the Merrimack Manufacturing Company, to-day. "Our stock of goods was not heavy when the panic in the New-York stock market burst out, while the demand for some classes of them was most active. So far as our own company was concerned, I will tell you that we found a difficulty in keeping up to our orders, and I had to distribute the goods as fast as they were turned out on a sort of pro rata scale, according to the quantity contracted for. Then, to give us extra encouragement, came the news of a serious and heavy deficiency in all European crops and the unusual abundance of our own. The farmers' wives and daughters are among our best customers for printed goods; and a fine year, in a pecuniary sense, for them is almost invariably an equally fine year for us. But the stock gamblers of Wall street have upset all our calculations, and so far from being unable, as we had fair reason to anticipate we should be, to supply the demand for our goods fast enough, we have been making more than we have been selling for the last six or seven weeks, and have consequently the best part of a month's production piled up. Of course we cannot go on piling up goods to an unlimited extent, however anxious we may be for the sake of our operatives to run our mills on full time. There is no necessity for us to shorten time; but, nevertheless, the majority of us think it wiser, and we shall nearly all run three-quarter time—that is, forty-eight hours instead of sixty-five hours per week. Our full time, you know, is still eleven hours a day. We have never come down to ten hours as a day's work."

ASSOCIATE CORPORATIONS OF LOWELL.

This decision to shorten time was arrived at at a meeting of the representatives of the nine great cotton and woolen mill corporations which was held in Boston yesterday. These mill corporations—the Merrimack Manufacturing Company, Hamilton Manufacturing Company, Appleton Company, Lowell Manufacturing Company, Middlesex Company, Tremont and Suffolk Mills, Lawrence Manufacturing Company, Boott Cotton Mills, and Massachusetts Cotton Mills own, in conjunction with the Lowell Bleaching and the Lowell Machine Shop, all the water power of the Merrimack River in the town of Lowell. The Presidents of the different companies are all most intimately associated, and have a mutual fire insurance among themselves, by which damage to or the destruction of a mill by fire is paid for by assessments on all the companies, according to the size and value of their mills and mill property. In matters concerning wages or hours of labor they are in the habit of consulting together, though it is generally agreed that any proposed action which may be adopted by the majority is not binding on the minority.

THE CAPACITY OF THE MILLS.

The following data concerning these cotton and woolen mills of Lowell will give ample opportunity for appreciating their importance. The figures are strictly reliable. The mills are given in the order of the dates at which they came into existence. The Merrimack Manufacturing Company is not only the oldest, but also the largest of these great mill corporations. The company was incorporated in 1822, but did not commence operations till the following year. In addition to their five mills they have print works. They run 105,568 spindles and 2,583 looms, and employ 700 male and 1,800 female operatives. The capital of the company is $2,500,000 and the production of the mills is 490,000 yards of cloth made and 545,600 yards dyed and printed per week. It will be seen from these figures that the companies' mills do not make sufficient cloth to keep the print works fully employed. They are, therefore, obliged to purchase a certain quantity of cloth to make up the deficiency. Ten turbine water wheels and twenty-two engines of 2,010 horse power drive the looms and machinery. The Hamilton Manufacturing Company began operations in 1825. Their capital is $1,200,000. They have five mills and print-works, 51,268 spindles, and 1,540 looms. They employ 400 male and 825 female operatives, and make 280,000 yards and dye and print 415,000 yards of flannels, prints, ticks, and stripes per week. The Appleton Company commenced operations in 1828. They have a capital of $600 000, run 27,088 spindles and 764 looms, make 160,000 yards per week of sheetings, drillings, and shirtings, and employ 120 male and 400 female operatives. The Lowell Manufacturing Company began operations in the same year. They have a capital of $2,000,000, one spinning, two carpet, and one fine worsted mills, run 290 power carpet and 75 lasting looms, employ 450 male and 1,000 female operatives, and make 37,000 yards of carpet a week. The Middlesex Company started in 1830. Their capital stock is $750,000. They have four mills and dye-houses, run 230 broad looms, make per week 23,000 yards of beavers, ladies' sackings, opera flannels, cassimeres, and shawls, and employ 481 male and 334 female operatives. The Tremont and Suffolk Mills started in 1832. They have a capital stock of $1,200,000, run 74,200 spindles and 1,900 looms, employ 400 male and 800 female operatives, and make 380,000 yards of sheetings, shirtings, print cloths, &c., per week. The Lawrence Manufacturing Company commenced operations in 1833. They have a capital of $1,500,000, run 85,400 spindles and 2,000 looms, employ 250 male and 1,380 female operatives, and make per week 350,000 yards of cotton cloth and 12,000 dozen of hosiery. The Boott Cotton Mills were built in 1835, with a capital stock of $1,200,000. The company have five mills, run 93,440 spindles and 2,016 looms, make 380,000 yards of sheetings, shirtings, and print cloths a week, and employ 400 male and 1,100 female operatives. The Massachusetts Cotton Mills were built in 1839, and commenced operations in 1840. The company have a capital stock of $1,800,500, run 78,618 spindles and 2,195 looms, employ about 1,500 operatives, and make 420,000 yards of sheetings, shirtings, and drillings per week. These are all the large cotton and woolen mills that are in Lowell. In the aggregate they foot up 554,468 spindles, 13,593 looms, 13,820 operatives, and a weekly production of 2,460,000 yards of cotton goods, 60,000 yards of woolen goods and carpets, and 12,000 dozen of merino hosiery.

REASONS FOR CONTINUING WORK.

As I have said, the representatives of all these corporations assembled in friendly council in Boston yesterday afternoon, in order to discuss the advisability of taking steps to lessen the production of the mills under existing circumstances. With the exception of three all the representatives voted to go on three-quarter time; but, as the vote is not binding, the minority have the option of running full time or not, as they please. It is possible that they will run full time, at all events, for the present. They represent the Hamilton, the Tremont, and Suffolk, and the Lawrence Mills. Mr. Dupee, the Treasurer of the Hamilton Company, thus stated his reasons for differing from the others: "In the first place, we have no very large stock of goods on hand—probably not a month's production. We are selling at least two-thirds of the goods we are now making, and I prefer to run the risk of piling up a few more goods to reducing the hours of labor in the Winter season, unless absolutely compelled to do so. You see, we make such a variety of goods, that when the demand for one class falls off, the demand for some other is certain to be good, and we change and change about. Again, although we cannot make goods at a profit, we can make them without loss or at a very trifling loss, and we prefer to submit to this trifling loss to lessening the hours of labor. Our business differs a good deal in character from that of our neighbors; and although we are no better off than they are, yet we can run full time with less inconvenience to ourselves than some of them could. Hence we shall continue to run full time. And I will say that I do not think it will be very long before the other mills return to full time. You are perhaps aware that the Tremont and Suffolk and the Lawrence Mills do not propose to lessen their hours of labor at present, whatever they may do later. I would call your attention to another point. Before the war, when labor was cheaper, we used to export a great many heavy drills, sheetings, and shirtings to China, South America, and even to Africa. The war, of course, stopped that trade, and the rise in the price of labor has prevented its resumption. But the price of cotton, such as we should use for the purpose, is now fifteen cents a pound, and the price of European labor has, as you know, advanced considerably during the past year or two. Now, if cotton should fall about two cents a pound from its present price—say to 13 cents—I think we should again be able to enter into profitable competition with Great Britain for this Chinese and South American trade. Thus it appears to me that we have a double chance. If cotton goes up, it will be on a demand for the goods we are now making; if it falls, we can resume our old export trade. And let me tell you the American manufacturers are making some splendid goods. There (picking up a sample) is a piece of calico that has 64 picks—that is, 64 threads of warp and 64 threads of filling—to the square inch. It is made from No. 30 yarn. Now, at this very time, the Barclay Mills in Rhode Island are making goods from the finest yarn, like cambric, and having 112 threads of warp and 128 threads of filling to the square inch. I do not know of anything of the sort having been attempted before in this country. It shows we are progressing."

PRESENT AND FUTURE PROSPECTS.

Mr. Crowninshield, of the Merrimack Manufacturing Company, in reply to the question what he thought of the present and future prospects of the manufacturers, said: "We are entirely dependent on those branches of commerce which are laboring under a want of confidence. As soon as a gleam of sunshine comes in New-York we shall have plenty of orders for goods, and our mills will be all the busier for the delay. You must not lose sight of two things. First, the enormous crops of the West, for which Europe must and is going to pay to a large extent, and the certain outlay of the farmers' wives and daughters of a larger sum than usual in cotton goods, both for wear and for the house; secondly, the thorough soundness of the present position of cotton manufacture. I assure you that our collections this month from the West have been wonderful. A few customers have asked for a little forbearance, and we have been only too ready to grant it; but, as a general thing, Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati have paid up every dollar nobly. Does not this show the cotton trade to be inherently very sound?" Mr. Atkinson, of the Massachusetts Company, fully corroborated what Mr. Crowninshield said about payments. "Last month," he said, "we had to give extensions on open accounts. All notes were paid. But this month they are not only paying all their notes, but also their overdue open accounts of last month; showing that they were perfectly solvent, but unable to raise cash." Mr. Atkinson thought the cotton trade would be dull till the turn of the year. "These disturbances of trade," he said, "are not so easily and quickly righted as some people fondly imagine. But, as soon as things do look up and get a start, we shall go ahead. Then I fully anticipate a very prosperous Spring trade." Mr. Rodgers, Treasurer of the Boott Mills, seemed to think that the mills would soon be busy again, if the money market would improve a little. In his opinion, the prospects for the cotton manufacturers of New-England could be better studied in New-York than in Lowell. On the whole, the mill superintendents are hopeful that the short time will not last long. They point to one matter with considerable satisfaction—the position of the operatives, and their ability to stand the strain on them inseparable from short time. "For many years," said Mr. Atkinson, "our operatives in Lowell have been earning good wages, and all those who ever do save have got good balances in the savings banks—many of them enough to carry them through the Winter. Of course, there are always a certain number of improvident ones, who would not save a dime if they earned $100 a week. These will doubtless be a little pushed should the three-quarter time continue for any length of time; but even then it would not amount to much, unless the hours of labor are still further reduced, or the mills shut down altogether—eventualities which I deem most improbable." On inquiry at the savings banks on this point, I found Mr. Atkinson's statement verified in every particular. There are six savings banks in Lowell, their aggregate deposits amounting to $10,000,000. At least three-quarters of the depositors are mill operatives. The Cashier of one of the banks puts it down at seven-eighths, and produced a book in which all the bank's depositors are classified. The list of mill-hand depositors fully bore out his statement as to their numbers. This gentleman also thinks—and he surely has ample opportunity for forming a trustworthy opinion—that the Lowell operatives were never better prepared for bad times than they are at this moment. Let us hope that they may not be compelled to trench on their reserves. It is a long lane that has no turning. Surely things in New-York must improve soon.

STOPPAGE OF A LARGE IRON WORKS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 6.—Morris, Tasker & Co., of Philadelphia, who are erecting extensive iron works at New-Castle, in this State, stopped work entirely yesterday, throwing about three hundred men out of employment.

OBITUARY.

LAURA KEENE.

Laura Keene, an actress whose charming personations delighted two continents, died yesterday of consumption. Without attaining the laurels of the greatest queens of the stage, her fame was as widely spread, and her amiability of character aided in the popularity which her admirably arch and finished acting of her favorite parts brought her. She was born in England in 1830, and educated for the stage by her aunt, Mrs. Yates, herself an actress of celebrity earlier in the century, whom the writer remembers as a snuffy, but delightfully amusing old lady at Richmond near London, England, in 1848, the year when thrones were shaken by wholesale, and so many Irish immigrated here. She made her début under the auspices of Mme. Vestris, at that lady's theatre, the Lyceum, in London, and became at once one of the pets of the town, as Addison would have put it. In October, 1851, she appeared as *Pauline*, in Lord Lytton's famous drama, "The Lady of Lyons," at the Olympic Theatre, in London. The senior Wallack saw her then, and offered her an engagement, which she accepted, to play in his theatre in Broadway, near Broome street, in this City, when she presented herself for the first time before a New-York audience, at that time not so much accustomed to imported "stars," as *Albino Mandeville*, in "The Will." She had married, and was Mrs. Taylor in domestic life. Her mother and two children accompanied her. She afterward went on a provincial tour, winning the admiration of her audiences throughout the country, and in November, 1855, returned to this City and opened the Metropolitan Theatre, afterward known as the "Winter Garden," under the title of "The Varieties." She then played in Philadelphia, appearing for the first time on Oct. 20, 1856, as *Constance*, in the "Love Chase." She then took the Olympic Theatre in New-York, recently built by John M. Trimble, and opened it with Shakespeare's beautiful pastoral and courtly romance "As You Like It," undertaking herself the rôle of *Rosalind*, which was, perhaps, the best in her *repertoire*. She continued lessee and manageress of this theatre till the Winter of 1863–64, when she again spent some time in traveling. "Our American Cousin," which has so long been a favorite piece on both sides of the Atlantic, was first produced by her, as also the "Seven Sisters," which enjoyed a run of 169 nights, though it has now ceased to be as attractive as the earlier happy "hit." She visited England in 1868, and shortly afterward returned here, and has since, before retiring from the stage, chiefly traveled as a "star" in other cities. Her last appearance in New-York was at the old Fourteenth Street, since almost rebuilt and entirely remodeled as the Lyceum.

RIGHT REV. JOHN EARLY, D. D.

Right Rev. John Early, D. D., the oldest Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, died on Wednesday at Lynchburg, Va. He was born in Virginia in 1785, joined the conference of that State, and became an itinerant minister. He filled successively the offices of Secretary of Conference, Presiding Elder, and Delegate of the General Conference. At the General Conference of 1846—the last held by the separate organized Church of the South—he was appointed Book Agent, and held that office until elected Bishop, in 1854. It is said of him that as a traveler, revivalist, and systematic preacher he had few equals in the ministry of the Southern Methodist Church.

GEN. W. J. HARDIE.

Gen. W. J. Hardie, of Selma, Ala., died at Wytheville, Va., yesterday morning. The remains will be taken to Selma.

MY OX AND YOUR OX.

Tribune, March 8, 1872.	*Tribune, Nov. 6, 1873.*
Well, the Investigating Committee meets, the editor is examined, and, instead of bringing forward his proofs, he declares that he acted upon the information of a person whose name he will not disclose. This is nothing but defending anonymous attacks, which the good sense of the world agrees in declaring infamous. It is absurd to say that the paper itself assumes the responsibility when the paper refuses to give its proofs, or to pretend that the law of libel gives the assailed person his remedy, when it is notorious that not one man in ten can afford to sue a newspaper.	We hold it essential to the usefulness of the press that an honorable confidence should be observed between an editor and his newsgatherers and contributors, and we believe, therefore, that when a responsible paper like the *Tribune*, speaking in the first person, makes a direct charge against a man, avows its readiness to sustain it, and accepts all the liability, neither a Grand Jury nor a District Attorney has a right to go behind a newspaper and its editor to find out what hand was employed in drawing up the accusation. If any one feels himself wronged, the remedy is plain. There is a rich corporation and a responsible editor; either or both may be prosecuted.

A REMARKABLE TRIP.

The steamer Sunnyside left this City for Troy at 6:12 P. M. on Tuesday evening, and arrived at Troy at 3:10 A. M., making the trip in nine hours and twenty-two seconds. The following table shows the time she passed places on the way up the river:

Left New-York	6:12 P. M.
Passed Stony Point	8:12 P. M.
Passed Newburg	9:10 P. M.
Passed Kingston	10:50 P. M.
Passed Bristol	11:30 P. M.
Passed Kinderhook	12:50 A. M.
Passed Albany	2:25 A. M.
Arrived at Troy	3:10 A. M.

Capt. Teson, whose reputation as a river man is widespread, says that the time made by the Sunnyside on this occasion is remarkable, and never was equaled by any Troy and New-York night boat. On the way up the river she passed the Drew with ease, notwithstanding the fact that the latter did her best to keep ahead.

THE SPRAGUES.

MEETING OF THE CREDITORS.

(Continued from the Second Page.)

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 6.—The meeting resumed its session at 3 o'clock, and shortly before 4 o'clock, the committee returned, and Mr. Ricker, of New-York, the Secretary of the committee, made the following report of its doings:

The committee met at the office of Messrs. A. & W. Sprague, to confer with them and ascertain what their views were, and what powers they were willing to delegate the Trustees, and the general plan and form of the bond. At that meeting there were personally present the President of the company, Col. Amasa Sprague, Senator Wm. Sprague, and others, representatives of the Hoyt family. All of them and each of them said that it was their desire to give full power to the committee to submit the fullest power to the Trustees to be appointed, and to meet the views of the creditors in every proper way. They were willing to give the Trustees, or a majority of them, the power to act, and in case of the resignation of any Trustee, the creditors, by the committee, were to have the power to appoint a successor. In regard to the power which they said they were willing to give to the Trustees, they instructed the creditors to understand that it was of the fullest sort and such as would protect their interest in every proper way, and furthermore they agreed that the wording of their deed should be such as to protect the creditors, and that it should be submitted by the committee to proper legal counsel to be so prepared.

The committee had also read to them the important parts of the plan already proposed, and the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That the committee believe that the plan proposed and submitted and presented, so far as they have had time to consider it, is the best which can be desired for the conversion of the property and the payment of the debts.

So far as the members of the corporation were concerned, they gave the warmest expression of their wishes to meet the creditors in every possible way for their protection, and to work in harmony with them, and for the best interests of all. So far as men could agree to anything, or assent to anything, they agreed and assented. They went further than that. They said it was their wish to accede to anything that any reasonable man could ask. Thus far, therefore, it appeared that it rested with the creditors themselves to receive from those gentlemen or from the Trustees the fullest assurance that all their (the creditors') rights will be protected that can be protected under a Trusteeship. In regard to the names of the Trustees there was some discussion, and it was found to be a very difficult thing to unite upon persons absolutely satisfactory to all. The following-named gentlemen were suggested by the committee as the Trustees: Rufus Waterman, Amos D. Lockwood, and George C. Nightingale. [General applause.] In regard to the deed, that would necessarily have to be drawn up under the superintendence of the counsel for the Trustees and for the Messrs. Sprague, the object being to protect the rights of all.

The President—You hear the verbal report of your committee. What action will you take upon it?

Deacon King—I would like to hear Gov. Howard repeat before the meeting what he has said to us privately in relation to the deed.

Gov. Howard—It is obvious Mr. Chairman, that our examination of the deed itself must have been very imperfect and very cursory, but the deed certainly appears to be all that could be asked. The impression made upon the minds of all the committee was that the Messrs. Sprague had taken an honorable and manly position, that the surrender of the property to the control of their creditors was by this deed absolute and complete. It was further their opinion that the deed, before it could be definitely decided that it should be accepted by their creditors, should be submitted to the examination of counsel learned in the law, retained and employed by the creditors. I may say, Sir, that so far as regards the conduct of all the parties concerned in the making of the deed and in the plan in addition to it, that the plan itself was cordially and unanimously approved by the committee. The length of the time that has been necessary for our deliberations has been, as you may well suppose, mostly owing to the difficulty of agreeing upon the men who are to act as Trustees.

On motion of Mr. A. A. Kimball the report was accepted.

Mr. G. P. Pomeroy offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the recommendation of Trustees by the committee is satisfactory to the meeting.

This was adopted by unanimous vote. It was further voted unanimously that the committee be continued, with instructions to wait upon the gentlemen elected as Trustees and urge them to accept, and also with power to fill any vacancies that may occur in the Board of Trustees; also, that said committee be authorized to approve and accept the form of trust deed which may be presented; also, that they have power to fill any vacancies that may occur in their own body.

The meeting then adjourned.

The Trustees are gentlemen largely connected with the manufacturing interest, and are understood to be quite acceptable to the firm, while a vast majority of the creditors hereabout approve the choice. If the arrangement is accepted by all the creditors, it is believed that all the obligations will be met in full. The result of the meeting is regarded as encouraging.

THE DEED OF TRUST.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 6.—By the deed of trust in the Sprague business, as now made out, it is proposed by the A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company, and A. & W. Sprague, to convey all their corporate and private property to three trustees by way of mortgage, to be secured by notes amounting say to $12,000,000, having three years to run, with interest payable at 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, with power reserved to pay a dividend upon the principal on each recurrence of the semi-annual payment. Absolute power is given to trustees to sell any portion of property in their discretion, and apply the proceeds, ratably, for the payment of the creditors. It is also proposed by the stockholders in the corporation to deposit with the Trustees a majority of the stock of the corporation, to be held in trust by them, so that they can have at all times power to take possession of the management of the corporation. The details of the instrument are full to effect this general purpose.

Power is also given to supply any vacancies that may occur, by suitable judicial appointment. The document was prepared by Esquires B. F. Thurston, Charles Hart, James Tillinghast, and John A. Blood. It is expected that before it is finally delivered to the Trustees that full opportunities will be had for creditors, through their committee, to employ counsel to see that its form is amply sufficient to carry out the proposition on part of the Company and A. & W. Sprague.

THE CHURCH OF THE BELOVED DISCIPLES.

The new Protestant Episcopal Church of the Beloved Disciples, Madison avenue and Eighty-ninth street, was consecrated yesterday with impressive ceremonies. The church was crowded to its utmost capacity, and the scene presented was one of unusual interest in this comparatively unknown portion of the City. The sacred edifice, which has been erected and presented to the congregation by Miss Caroline Talman, of No. 34 West Thirty-fourth street, as a memorial of her parents, is a perfect model of ecclesiastical beauty. It is built in the early English style of architecture, of Portland stone, and the tower by which it is surmounted is one of the most beautiful in the City. A statue of Sir John occupies a niche over the entrance door. The church has been built at a cost of $100,000 from plans approved by Miss Talman, who has displayed great munificence in the erection of the building. It is estimated that the church will comfortably seat about 500 persons. The windows, of magnificent stained glass, are dedicated to the memory of the relatives of the donor. The chancel window is a particularly beautiful work of art, having on either side highly-finished fresco paintings, representing scenes in the life of the Savior. Two marble tablets have been erected bearing the names of the parents of Miss Talman. The great window over the southern entrance, representing Daniel in the lions' den, is worthy of notice. The organ, a powerful instrument of exquisite tone, is richly decorated in blue and gold, in keeping with the chancel rail and other fittings. The gas-fixtures, which are on the newest principle, are in red and gold, forming an agreeable contrast. The altar and baptismal font are of fine white marble, exquisitely carved. The upholstery is rich crimson, and the timber-work of the most approved design. The altar and baptismal font were decorated with choice floral offerings, which filled the air with perfume.

At 11 o'clock the clergy robed in the reception-room of St. Luke's Home, adjoining, and entered the southern door of the church in the following order: Bishops Potter, Vail, Tozer, of Zanzibar, and Neely, Dr. Isaac H. Tuttle, Rector of the Parish; Dr. Dix, Rector of Trinity, and about thirty other clergymen, the Twenty-fourth Psalm being sung. The Bishops and clergy having taken their places, the Eighty-fourth Psalm was repeated, and the usual consecration services were proceeded with. The officiating clergymen were Rev. Dr. Tuttle, Rev. Cornelius Smith, Rev. Dr. Haight, and Rev. Dr. Eaton, Bishop Potter officiating at the communion service. Mr. Carpenter presided at the organ, and the singing was admirably performed by the choir of St. Luke's Church. The "Old Hundred" and Twenty-sixth Psalms were sung by the entire congregation, led by the choir. The consecration sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Dix, from the text, "Lord, I have loved the habitation of Thy house and the place where Thine honor dwelleth." The preacher explained the many beautiful symbols contained in the services of the church, and alluded in eulogistic terms to the deep interest taken in the worship of God by the lady who had with rare munificence built and presented this beautiful temple just consecrated to the worship of the Almighty. After the communion service had terminated the benediction was pronounced by Bishop Potter, and the ceremonies were brought to a close. The clergy and invited guests then adjourned to St. Luke's Home, where a bounteous repast was served up in the reception-room. Appropriate addresses were then delivered by Bishops Potter, Tozer, Neely, and Vail, and Drs. Matson, Tuttle, and Gallaudet, and after a most enjoyable reunion the proceedings terminated.

OPINIONS ON THE ELECTIONS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The result of the election is due entirely to the coalition of the Republican Party with the weathercocks of Apollo Hall, which disgusted every conscientious voter in both parties. I have been in receipt of letters from friends in the country since the base union, and they said that for the present they would cut loose and leave the whole Republican ticket severely alone, solely on account of the mistake made by the party in this City. I know personally of fourteen voters of my own acquaintance who voted the straight Tammany ticket with the exception of County Clerk, and in conversation with others I find that this course has been adopted very generally, the only exceptions being as above stated and for Senator and Assembly in the district in which they voted. You have taken a high and noble course in your advice to the people, and I trust that you may continue steadfastly to show up corruption and imbecility fearlessly as you have done, and you will receive the plaudits of good men irrespective of the political name they bear. The Republican Party heretofore have placed generally pretty good men on the ticket, but when they swerve and truckle, then good-bye, party, for we cannot be jostled into political tricks by any party.

JOHN ADAMS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your leader in this morning's TIMES, in my opinion, will meet a hearty response and "Amen" from a large majority of the intelligent and influential Republicans of this State, especially the second query—and in the latter paragraph the blank is filled in the minds of most active Republicans in this City. As an earnest Republican, I trust you will keep the subject before the leaders. These bargains and sales to Apollo or any Democratic organization never have, and probably never will, result in any other way to us but a positive injury.

T.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Nov. 6, 1873.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY—ITS ENEMIES AND ITS FRIENDS.

From the Brooklyn Union.

For two days the enemies of the Republican Party have been busy in predicting its downfall, and in inquiring into the causes of what they call its catastrophe, at the same time varying their facts and philosophy with a good deal of condemnation of its measures and abuse of its men. This is not surprising. The representatives of an organization which for twelve years has not been permitted to lay hands on the Government eagerly avail themselves of the slightest concession of the coldest comfort. There has not been a time during the dozen years when the opposition journals in New-York were not prepared to lapse into paroxysms of delight over the election of a Democratic constable in some remote Republican stronghold of the West. Quite naturally, then, there is a loud and joyful outcry when there is evidence, as now, of marked indifference on the part of the members of the majority party. But while the enemies of the Republican Party are thus employed, its friends are also busy in pointing the moral of recent events. THE NEW-YORK TIMES is certainly a friend of the party—an intelligent, active, bold, and valuable friend. What it says to-day will, therefore, command attention, and we reproduce elsewhere some extracts from its articles. Most of its propositions will be accepted by all who, like itself, are not only friendly, but friendly in an intelligent and candid way to the Republican organization. Every party, of course, has its pig-headed retainers—men who think it is beyond criticism, who pronounce any suggestion looking to its improvement treachery, and who regard any manifestation of popular coolness toward it, not as the consequence of mistakes on its part, but as a proof of popular stupidity or fickleness. These pig-headed retainers are no doubt useful in their way. They help to push on things vigorously in campaign times, when co-operation is needed more than criticism, but they are not men on whose judgment a successful party at last relies. The wisest leaders are those who are teachable by the lessons of experience, who recognize past mistakes that they may escape them in the future. Such men as these—men who have for years held the permanent triumph of Republican principles above every other public consideration—are unquestionably studying the developments of Tuesday last, intent upon plucking from the nettle danger the flower safety. With no disposition to underestimate the danger, we cannot help believing that THE TIMES overrates it. We do not regard the falling off of the Republican vote as a threat of a positive popular falling away from the party which has so long and so brilliantly executed the cultivated popular will. When, in 1862, the Democratic Horatio Seymour was elected Governor of New-York, beating Gen. Wadsworth, there were no doubt many who regarded the fact as a popular symptom of disapproval of the war, as a rejection of the soldiers of the Union, and as a throwing over of the Republican Party. But such a conclusion was very shortsighted. The people were never more heartily in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, the soldiers were never more cared for, and the Republican Party was never stronger than when in the immediately succeeding years it won a series of superb victories—in the field and at the polls; when the people voluntarily gave it a further lease of power—a lease which is by no means about to terminate. Republicanism, although thus apparently checked in its most difficult hour, has been enabled by popular support to keep an unbroken hold upon the National Administration. If the defeat of 1862 were a rebuke, it was a rebuke Republicans intelligently and profitably accepted. If the defeat of Tuesday were a rebuke, it will be accepted in the same spirit. The people did not leave the Republican Party ten years ago because there was no place for them to go. The people do not now propose to leave the Republican Party because in 1873 there is no place for them to go. Even at this time of Republican failure through Republican indifference, the Democracy is chaotic and powerless. The opposition successes have all been gained in the name of "Reform," or "anti-prohibition," or "farmers' movement," or some other impermanent and impulsive organization. While we agree with THE TIMES as to the value of "a salutary check now and then," and as to the importance of improving the "lesson" of Tuesday, we insist that the correction of evils that exist or mistakes that have been made shall be accomplished by a consistent adherence to Republican policies and a continuous maintenance of Republican tone, rather than by the application of what may be called patent remedies of relief. For example, Congress is called upon to do something about financial matters. If it can do anything wisely and practically, very good, but let it not do anything merely for the purpose of doing something. When Republicans can agree among themselves, when Democrats can agree among themselves, when experienced merchants can agree among themselves on financial questions, it will be time for Congress to give shape to the consenting opinion. Other matters in which Congressional interference is solicited are subject to like comment, and the best thing for the National Legislature to do about them is to do nothing. After all, what the Republican Party chiefly needs in this exigency is not some forced, occasional, sensational policy, contrived for the promotion of a passing popularity, but steady prudence in the consideration of practical measures, and a thorough purification of *personnel*. It will not do to put forward as Republican representatives men who are even questionable. One of the selections for State candidacy at Utica was a mistake, not because anything was proved against his fitness, but because his fitness was the subject of debate. The few weeks allotted to a canvass are no time to try a candidate on impeachment of his integrity—impeachment proffered, too, within the Republican Party—even if he can be acquitted. Unimpeachable candidates can be found in abundance. There are so many good men procurable that it is an inexcusable blunder to incur a criticism upon doubtful nominations. There are also so many men against whom no factious hostility exists within the party that it is an equally inexcusable blunder to encourage party discord by putting forward men who are the objects of such animosity. The lesson of Tuesday might be further pointed, but for intelligent Republicans it points itself. It may be briefly summed up: The Republican Party has little to fear from its enemies. Its continued success depends on the wisdom and unselfishness of its friends.

DROWNED IN NEWARK BAY.

Christopher Malone was drowned in Newark Bay, on Wednesday night, while attempting to cross to Bayonne. He was accompanied by another man, and in changing seats the row-boat was upset. Malone told his companion to hold on the boat and he would swim ashore. His companion was rescued some time afterward by an oyster-boat, but Malone became exhausted after swimming half a mile and was drowned. The body has not yet been recovered. Malone was thirty years of age and leaves a wife and two children.

THE ELECTIONS FROM A DEMOCRATIC POINT OF VIEW.

From the Journal of Commerce, Nov. 6.

The light vote of Tuesday does not fairly test the strength of parties, but the result affords here and there some indication of future tendencies in politics. It appears to us that the Republican Party, in obedience to the law which governs the rise, progress, and decay of all mundane things, is now slowly traveling the downward path. In its day it has been the most compact and formidable and best-handled party ever organized in the United States. And it is still powerful in numbers and vigorous, and may retain sway for years to come in the national councils. But it is not as strong as it was. Every new election saps a little at the foundations of its strength. Anti-Republican Governors and other officers are elected in States heretofore wedded to the Administration. Republican majorities are greatly reduced in legislatures, or overthrown in one branch or the other, or both. These gains are adding another opposition Senator now and then to the list, and the same revolution is making a material gain in the political minority of the House. It is an indisputable fact that the Republican Party is weakening—explain it how one may. Apologists of the party say that their voters did not turn out. "General apathy" is charged with the default. But the same neglect should be marked in the opposition ranks, if the "apathy" is really "general." There is a falling off observable in the Republican vote, which accounts for Tuesday's results more fully than any actual gains of the Democrats, the Conservatives, the Independents, the farmers, or whatever else the Anti-Republicans designate themselves. This lack of Republican courage, enthusiasm, or interest is the same in effect as lack of numerical strength. When voters of any party stay away from the polls, that party is just as really on the decline as if the delinquents came out and voted against it. The Democrats seem to have carried this State by a handsome majority. They have not accomplished the triumph by the aid of converted Republicans so much as by their pluck and energy in bringing out their latent strength more fully than the other side. The Democrats and their allies are now, in this State, the hopeful and growing party. When we inquire what causes have led to these results—the indifference of Republicans on the one hand, and the upspringing confidence of the Democrats and their congeners on the other—we readily find the answer. The Republican Party is decaying—as the Democratic Party decayed before it—because it has been too prosperous, grasping and reckless. Like the Democracy in its days of power, it has borne itself too proudly and loftily, despising public opinion, rioting in extravagance, robbing the Treasury, supporting immoral and dishonest men high in public station with all the force of its authority, and setting examples of shameless cynicism as bad as any of the New-York Ring. The Democratic Party did a great many shocking things in the course of its long reign, but it never rose to the excesses of the latest salary grab, the Credit Mobilier swindle, and the Northern Pacific fraud. For all these outrages upon honesty and public patience Democrats in Congress voted as well as Republicans; but the latter constitute the governing majority—they have all the powers in their hands—and they must be held primarily responsible for the squandering and the stealing of the past eight years—the most profligate years in Congressional annals. Credit Mobilier, the salary grab, and the like, have disgusted and alienated a great many Republican supporters, and have nerved up the "outs" to make fresh efforts to possess the Government. The discarding of genuine civil service reform—which, it now appears, was merely a Presidential electioneering trick—has not been overlooked by fair-minded citizens. They feel as if, in that respect, they had been deceived by the party in power, and they will vote with it no longer. We suppose, too, that many Republicans are dissatisfied with President Grant personally, and are apprehensive that the current joke about a third term and Cæsarism may become a dismal reality. In Massachusetts the Democrats picked up amazingly because they championed anti-prohibition. We attribute all their relative gains to their determined hostility to a penal sumptuary law. The Conservatives of Virginia made a great gain because they eminently deserved it. Since they have had the offices they have given to Virginia a good, steady, honest government, which we trust will serve as a model all over the South, whenever the Southerners resume possession of their own. The gain in Virginia has been fairly earned, on local issues mainly—although the increasing disapproval of Federal extravagance and other misgovernment contributed somewhat, doubtless, to the remarkable total. At the West, we notice that the Farmers, or Reformers or Independents, are giving good account of themselves. No opposition party or coalition of parties is entitled to boast greatly over what has been done; and the lesson fairly deducible from the returns is this: that the Republican organization is slowly but surely disintegrating, and can be saved, if at all, only by an immediate and radical reform in its measures and its men!

MERIT TO BE REWARDED.

It is something unusual to find, among the members of the Police force, an officer of genuine merit, entitled to recognition at the hands of the public. Officer McKenzie, of the Eighteenth Precinct, an old veteran of the Crimean and Indian campaigns, and an officer of many years' experience and faithful service in the Police Department of this City, has had his meritorious conduct brought before the Trustees of the Riot Relief Fund, in the shape of a petition. Since his appointment in the Eighteenth Precinct, Officer McKenzie has been the steady and inflexible enemy of the many gangs of thieves and ruffians who infest the ward. On the 21st of July last, McKenzie arrested the notorious George Rielly, who murdered George Smith in Twenty-fifth street, near Seventh avenue, and who attempted to kill five different Police officers. Rielly attempted to shoot McKenzie, but the latter, although almost battered to pieces by the gang of ruffians who speedily assailed him, took the pistol away from Rielly and succeeded in lodging his prisoner in the station-house. McKenzie had barely recovered from the effects of this beating when he arrested a drunken ruffian named Wm. Burke in the act of assaulting Mrs. Gleason, of No. 318 East Twenty-seventh street, with a carving-knife. Burke, a powerful man, stabbed McKenzie twice, wounding him very severely, but the officer succeeding in apprehending Burke, who was sentenced to four years' imprisonment in State Prison by Judge Sutherland. These facts having become known to the citizens of the Eighteenth Ward, a petition has been signed by all the prominent residents of the precinct, praying that Officer McKenzie's faithful services may be fully rewarded. This petition has been presented to Hon. Isaac Bell, President of the Riot Relief Fund Committee, and will doubtless receive prompt and favorable consideration.

THE POLYTECHNIC LECTURES.

Robert P. Stevens, Professor of Geology and Mineralogy, last evening delivered a brief lecture at the regular weekly meeting of the Polytechnic branch of the American Institute, in Room No. 24 of the Cooper Union, on the "Coal-bearing Rocks of Kentucky." The speaker illustrated on the black-board the several strata to be found in the coal-fields, of which there are two in Kentucky—one running through twelve counties in the north-western part of the State; the other, the Appalachian Stone Group, in the eastern counties. Prof. Wolf, differing from the lecturer on some points, opened a discussion, in which a few of those present took part. Prof. Tillman read his scientific abstracts, according to custom, and the meeting adjourned soon after.

INCOMPETENT CANVASSERS.

The Board of Elections of Kings County have not yet completed the election returns, owing to the fact that in several districts the canvassers failed to send in the vote. This has been discovered in some instances to arise from the incompetence of the canvassers appointed. No returns have yet been received for Supervisor at Large, Commissioners of Charities, and Justice of Sessions from the Seventh District of the Sixteenth Ward, and it was only yesterday morning that the votes cast for any candidates in the Third District of the Sixth Ward were transmitted to Police Head-quarters. In the Third Ward the figures received give the Aldermanship to Platt, Democrat, but Mr. Reynolds, the Republican candidate, claims that there was a mistake in the count in the First District, and that he is elected by thirty-five majority. If the matter is decided in favor of Mr. Morris it will make a tie in the Board of Aldermen.

RIVAL TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

The motion for an injunction against the Manhattan Quotation Telegraph Company, in the suit brought by John J. Kiernan, representing the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company, was yesterday denied by Judge Barrett, with costs. This suit was brought to restrain the Manhattan from an alleged interference with the news of the plaintiff. It was shown that there was no interference, and the court decided in favor of the Manhattan.

Dunville & Co., Royal Irish Distilleries, Belfast, Ireland, are the largest holders of whisky in the world. Their old Irish whisky is recommended by the medical profession in preference to French brandy. Supplied in casks or cases. United States Branch, No. 51 Broad street, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

The dangerous wire spring trusses pierce the abdomen, causing death. The Elastic Truss, No. 683 Broadway, never slips. Worn comfortably till rupture is permanently cured.—*Advertisement.*

Not an Alcoholic Wash.
BURNETT'S MATCHLESS COCOAINE
A perfect hair-dressing.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, FIVE CENTS.

Dr. Wilbor's Cod Liver Oil and Lime.—Invalids need no longer dread to take that great specific for Consumption, Asthma, and threatening Coughs—COD LIVER OIL. As prepared by DR. WILBOR, it is robbed of the nauseating taste, and also embodies a preparation of the Phosphate of Lime, giving nature the very article required to aid the healing qualities of the oil, and to recreate where disease has destroyed. This Article also forms a remarkable tonic, and will cause weak and debilitated persons to become strong and robust. It is sold by all respectable druggists throughout the country, and is an article that should be kept in every family, for convenience of instant use on the first appearance of Coughs or Irritation of the Lungs. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston, Mass. Sold by all druggists.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye! BATCHELOR's celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

Trees and Plants.
S. B. PARSONS & SONS, FLUSHING, N. Y.

For a first-class Dress or Business Hat, go to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, 118 Nassau st.

MARRIED.

ADAMS—WILLIAMS.—On Wednesday, Nov. 5, by Rev. Dr. Cuyler, J. ERWIN ADAMS, to HANNAH W., daughter of Richard Williams, all of Brooklyn. No cards.

BAREMORE—WOODRUFF.—On Wednesday, Nov. 5, by Rev. Dr. Kempshall, GEO. D. BAREMORE to ISABELLA H. WOODRUFF, daughter of J. C. Woodruff, both of Elizabeth, N. J.

BAKER—SCHENCK.—On the 5th inst., in the Church of the Messiah, Brooklyn, by Right Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of Long Island, assisted by Rev. George Stuart Baker and Rev. C. H. Bixby, Rev. CHARLES RICHARD BAKER, Rector of the Church of the Messiah, to Miss MARY SNEDEN SCHENCK, of Brooklyn.

CHURCH—CLARKE.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Chicago, Wednesday, Nov. 5, by Rev. R. L. Collyer, ANDREW S. CHURCH, of New-York, to Miss LOUISE R. CLARKE, daughter of John L. Clarke, Esq.

CONNOLY—CLARK.—At Westfield, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov. 5, 1873, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. E. B. Edgar, JOS. R. CONNOLY to SARA F., eldest daughter of Stewart R. Clark.

FULLER—PURDY.—On Thursday, Nov. 6, by Rev. Wm. F. Morgan, D. D., DUDLEY R. FULLER to SARA, daughter of John F. Purdy.

JONES—JONES.—On Wednesday, Nov. 5, at St. John's Church, Cold Spring, Long Island, by Rev. Dr. Howland, Dr. OLIVER L. JONES to MARY E., daughter of Charles H. Jones, Esq., of Cold Spring.

KELLS—WILSON.—On Wednesday, the 5th inst., by Rev. Dr. Morgan, Lieut. Commander DEWITT C. KELLS, U. S. N., to HELENA M., daughter of the late Capt. Henry Wilson, of Southport, Conn.

MARTIN—BUDD.—On Tuesday, Nov. 4, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. Burchard, ROBERT P. MARTIN, of Orange, N. J., to ANNIE C. BUDD, second daughter of Seely R. Budd, Esq., of New-York City.

VAIL—LYON.—On Wednesday, Oct. 29, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. D. Curry, D. D., ANTHONY C. VAIL to MARY P., eldest daughter of Wm. H. Lyon, of Dunellen, N. J.

WOLFF—LEVY.—On Wednesday, Nov. 5, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. J. J. Lyons, CHARLES GELLER WOLFF to FANNY, eldest daughter of Joseph Levy, of Hamburg, Germany.

DIED.

CLARK.—At Piermont, on the Hudson, on Monday, the 3d inst., LEWIS GAYLORD CLARK, formerly of the *Knickerbocker Magazine.*

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the Episcopal Church, at Sparkill, N. Y., Friday, Nov. 7. Carriages in waiting on arrival of the 1:30 P. M. train, Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, from foot of Chambers st. Return train to New-York at 3:35.

DARE.—At Bethel, Conn., Nov. 4, 1873, [illegible] DARE, aged 63 years.

Funeral Friday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from Bethel M. E. Church. Take 8 A. M. express from Grand Central Depot.

DELAFIELD.—At his residence on I street, Washington, D. C., Wednesday, Nov. 5, Brig. Gen. RICHARD DELAFIELD, Corps of Engineers, Brevet Major General United States Army, aged 75 years.

Relatives, friends of the family, and officers of army and navy are invited to attend the funeral, from Trinity Church, New-York City, on Friday, the 7th inst., at 2 P. M.

DE RHAM.—On Thursday morning, Nov. 6, HENRY C. DE RHAM, in the 89th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, at St. Mark's Church, in the Bowery, on Saturday, Nov. 8, at 3:30 o'clock, without further notice.

GARDNER.—On Thursday morning, Nov. 6, MARY LOUISA, widow of Henry P. Gardner.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at St. Ann's Episcopal Church, 18th st., near 5th av., on Saturday at 1:30 o'clock.

HOYT.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Nov. 4, 1873, SARAH S., wife of David Hoyt, in the 53d year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 1[illegible] East 46th st., on Friday, the 7th inst., at 1:30 P. M.

LASAK.—At Dobb's Ferry, on the Hudson, suddenly, on Monday evening, Nov. 3, FRANCES H. LASAK, daughter of F. W. Lasak.

Funeral services at her father's residence, on Friday, 7th inst., at 12 o'clock noon. Carriages will be in attendance at the depot, Dobb's Ferry, to meet the train of the Hudson River Road leaving 30th st. at 9:55 that day. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

LACOMBE.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Nov. 6, at 4:30 P. M., in the 11th year of his age, JAMES P[illegible] LACOMBE, JR., eldest son of James P. and Mary C. Lacombe.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, Nov. 8, at 1:30 P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 31 Clinton place.

McLEAN.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Nov. 4, at her late residence in Buffalo, SOPHIA J., wife of Rev. Alexander McLean, and daughter of Henry Rowland, of this City, in the 35th year of her age.

The interment will take place on Saturday morning at Fairfield, Conn., on the arrival of the 8 o'clock train from New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

ART-NOTICE.

Now on exhibition, day and evening, at the Clinton Hall sales-rooms, Astor place, a small collection of PAINTINGS, MINIATURES, ANTIQUITIES, &c., brought from Europe and recently on exhibition at No. 706 Broadway, comprising paintings by Benj. West, Berghem, Hondius, Herring, Greuze and others. Ancient Stained Glass, Plate Armor, early printed Books, &c., the whole to be sold by auction, MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 10, at 7½ o'clock.
THE MESSRS. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

NATURE'S ONLY SPECIFIC—BETHESDA Mineral Spring Water.—That the latest, inefficient and worthless mineral waters may be entirely supplanted by the wonderful Bethesda, Dr. A. H. HEATH has further reduced its price. As evidence of the universal demand for this almost miraculous curative agent, his last order to the springs was for 20,000 gallons this month. Almost all those thronging his offices (No. 200 Broadway) had exhausted the best medical skill, and were pronounced hopeless.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe, during the week ending Saturday, Nov. 8, 1873, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY at 12:30 P. M., on THURSDAY at [illegible] M., and on SATURDAY at 5:30 A. M. and 12 M.
THOS. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. [illegible] Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

POLITICAL.

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular meeting of the above will be held at Head-quarters, No. 130 Spring st., THIS, FRIDAY, EVENING at 8 o'clock.
AUSTIN LEAKE, President.
EDWARD HALLOCK, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

New-York, Thursday, Nov. 6, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	5	Hides, bdls.	50
Bees-wax, pkgs.	7	Resin, bbls.	90
Broom-corn, bales	54	Leather, sides	7,637
Copper, bbls.	176	Tallow, pkgs.	1,302
Cotton, bales	2,605	Stearine, pkgs.	154
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	105	Cheese, pkgs.	7,051
Flour, bbls.	13,676	Butter, pkgs.	3,249
Meal, bbls.	15	Oil-cake, pkgs.	1,277
Meal, bags	460	Beef, pkgs.	2,436
Wheat, bushels	368,758	Pork, pkgs.	33
Corn, bushels	255,954	Cut-meats, pkgs.	3,299
Oats, bushels	65,795	Lard, tcs.	901
Barley, bushels	78,495	Lard, kegs	200
Peas, bushels	900	Tea, pkgs.	274
Grass-seed, bags	674	Starch, pkgs.	400
Eggs, bbls.	1,618	Tobacco, hhds.	325
Malt, bbls.	39	Tobacco, pkgs.	185
Hemp, bales	8	Wool, bales	31
Hops, bales	205	Whisky, bbls.	1,663
Rice, No.	420		

The following are the exports hence for foreign ports as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine street, to-day:

By the brig Favorite, for Port Spain—50 bbls. Pork, 100 bbls. Beef, 650 bbls. Flour, 100 bbls. Crackers, 206 bbls. Bread, 450 bushels Peas, 5,000 lbs. Cheese, 5,000 lbs. Lard, 50 bbls. Meal, 260 bushels Corn, 50 Mules, 10 Horses, 70 bales Hay, 350 bushels Oats.

By the bark Sarah, for Bremen—4,922 bbls. Crude Petroleum, 12 bbls. Benzine.

By the brig Dirigo, for Marseilles—3,000 cases Refined Petroleum, 1,854 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the ship Trimountain, for Bristol—35 bbls. Fish-oil, 36 hhds. Tobacco, 700 bbls. Flour, 47,980 bushels Wheat, 100 tons Oil-cake.

By the schooner Tryke, for Jacmel—600 bbls. Flour, 10 cases Lard, 6 cases Butter, 100 bbls. Pork, 50 bbls. Bread, 1,000 bxs. Soap, 370 pkgs. Fish, 250 bxs. Magdalena, 15 bxs. Cheese, 25 bbls. Beef, 40 bxs. Kerosene, 10 bbls. Tongues, 10 bbls. Onions, 10 bbls. Potatoes, 24 bbls. Beans, 47,350 Shingles, 4,000 feet Lumber, 150 bags Rice.

By the bark Enos, for Cork—26,434 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Sam, for Cork—27,841 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Constance, for Penarth Roads—18,229 bushels Wheat.

By the brig John and Mary for Queenstown—12,035 bushels Corn.

By the schooner A. L. Fitch, for Point à Pitre—40 bbls. Beef, 40 bbls. Pork, 5 bbls. Peas, 5 bbls. Beans, 75 cases Lard, 100 bags Corn, 100 bags Oats, 40 cases Biscuits, 200 cases Oil, 5 tcs. Hams, 9 bbls. Bread, 300 bbls. Flour, 35 bbls. Potatoes.

By the schr. W. H. Pharo, for St. Kitts—970 bbls. Flour, 275 bbls. Corn-meal, 806 gallons Kerosene, 1 hhd. Tobacco, 18 cases Matches, 99 pkgs. Bread, 70 bxs. Florida Water, 400 bushels Corn, 380 bxs. Candles, 130 pkgs. Butter, 120 pkgs. Lard, 114 pkgs. Beef, 245 pkgs. Oil-meal, 7 kegs Nails, 123 pkgs. Peas, 37 bbls. Potatoes, 150 Shooks, 64 bxs. Raisins, 54 bxs. Cheese, 5 bxs. Corn Starch, 75 reams Paper.

By the steamer Algeria, for Liverpool—22 cases Feathers, 7 cases Ribbons, 2,398 bales Cotton, 82 bales Leather, 18,411 bushels Wheat, 10 cks. Skins, 15 tcs. Tobacco, 19 hhds. Tobacco.

By the steamer Thuringia, for Hamburg—316 bales Cotton, 121 cases Sewing-machines, 760 bxs. Meats, 1,460 tcs. Lard, 29 pkgs. Drugs, 209 bales Tobacco, 25 bbls. Hides, 1,003 Hides, 211 bags Ore, 26 bbls. Apples, 3 bbls. Flour, 10 cks. Hair, 2,251 pkgs. Leather, 20 cases Cigars, 160 bbls. Apples, 13 cases Spokes, 50 bbls. Pork, 155 bbls. Beef, 12 bbls. Casings, 25 bxs. Oil, 43 bags Roots, 15 cases Paper, 85 cases Clocks, 23 cases Machinery, 125 cases Bitters, 200 bushels Wheat, 101 bbls. Oats, 10 bbls. Lard-oil.

By the brig Hiram Abiff, for Havana—10,766 cases Crude Petroleum, 150 carboys Acid, 7 bdls. Shooks.

By the bark Bachelors, for Havre—4,233 bbls. Naphtha.

By the bark Norsk Flag, for Cork—34,930 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Lohengrin, for Cork—24,746 bushels Wheat.

By the bark A. J. Pope, for Antwerp—3,217 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

BEES-WAX—Has been in limited demand at 30c.@33c. for Yellow ℘ lb., the latter rate for choice Southern.

BRICKS—Have been sparingly sought after since our last, at about former rates. Prices of stock afloat are, for Pale, $4@$4 25; Jersey, $6 50@$7; Up-river, $6 50@$7 25; Haverstraw Bay, $7 25@$8 25; Croton Front, $14@$17; Philadelphia, $28 50@$30 50. And delivered, the quotations are, for Pale, $6@$6 25; Jersey, $8 50@$9; Up-river, $8 25@$9 25; Haverstraw Bay, $9 25@$10 25, ℘ 1,000. The business has been mainly in stock from the yard.

CEMENT—Has been inactive and depressed in price.

BAGGING—Prices have been unsettled, with a dull trade; Domestic Cloth, 12c.@12½c.

COTTON—Prices for early deliveries have been ruling ¼c. lower, with a pressure to sell, leading to a moderate business; sales have been 1,563 bales, of which 549 bales last evening, including 689 bales to exporters, 361 bales to spinners, and 75 bales on speculation. For future deliveries prices have been quoted ¼c.@⅜c. lower, with a fair business. For future delivery (basis Low Middling) the sales have been as follows: Sales last evening, after 3 P. M.: November, 200 bales, 13⅛c.; December, 100 bales at 13 19-32c.; 100 bales, 13 9-16c.; 200 bales, 13 17-32c.; 1,600 bales, 13⅝c.; January, 100 bales, 13⅜c.; 400 bales, 13⅝c.; 1,000 bales, 13 21-32c.; February, 200 bales, 14c.; March, 200 bales, 14⅛c.; April, 100 bales, 14⅜c.; total, 4,700 bales. To-day up to 3 P. M.: Nov., 100 bales at 13¼c., 100 bales at 13 1-32c., 100 bales at 13¼c., 400 bales at 13 1-16c., 200 bales at 13 3-32c., 100 bales at 13 1-16c., 100 bales at 13 3-16c., 100 bales at 13⅛c.; Dec., 100 bales at 13 5-16c., 400 bales at 13¼c., 600 bales at 13 5-16c., 100 bales at 13 3-16c., 300 bales at 13 3-32c., 100 bales at 13 1-32c., 1,500 bales at 13c., 100 bales at 13⅛c., 200 bales at 13 1-16c., 200 bales at 13⅛c., 100 bales at 13 1-16c., 100 bales at 13 3-32c., 100 bales at 13⅛c., 100 bales at 13 3-32c., 200 bales at 13 1-16c., 700 bales at 13⅛c., 100 bales at 13¼c.; Jan., 100 bales at 13⅜c., 600 bales at 13 7-16c., 200 bales at 13½c., 1,000 bales at 13 15-32c., 200 bales at 13⅜c., 600 bales at 13⅜c., 100 bales at 13 7-16c., 200 bales at 13⅜c., 100 bales at 13 5-16c., 200 bales at 13⅜c., 1,600 bales at 13⅜c., 400 bales at 13 1-16c., 100 bales, 13⅜c.; 200 bales, 13 1-16c.; 200 bales, 13 5-16c.; 100 bales, 13 3-16c.; 1,400 bales, 13¼c.; 300 bales, 13 9-32c.; 200 bales, 13 5-16c.; February, 100 bales, 13⅝c.; 100 bales, 13⅞c.; 200 bales, 13⅝c.; 100 bales, 13⅝c.; 100 bales, 13 13-32c.; 100 bales, 13¾c.; 200 bales, 13 9-16c.; 100 bales, 13⅞c.; March, 100 bales, 14 3-16c.; 1,000 bales, 14c.; 200 bales, 13⅞c.; 100 bales, 13⅞c.; 100 bales, 13 13-16c.; 100 bales, 13 15-16c.; 100 bales, 13 29-32c.; April, 100 bales, 14¼c.; 100 bales, 14 9-32c.; 400 bales, 14¼c.; 200 bales, 14 1-32c.; 200 bales, 14c.; 100 bales, 13 31-32c.; 400 bales, 14⅛c.; 200 bales, 14 1-16c. Total, 19,300 bales; grand total, 26,900 bales. The receipts at the ports to-day were 16,786 bales; since Sept. 1, 593,566 bales, and same time last year, 759,243 bales.

Prices Current for Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
Good Ordinary	12⅝	12¾	12⅞	12⅞
Strict Good Ordinary	12⅞	13	13⅛	13⅛
Low Middling	13⅛	13¼	13⅜	13⅜
Middling	13⅝	13¾	13⅞	13⅞
Good Middling	14⅞	15	15⅛	15⅛

COFFEE—Rio has been inactive and depressed. Stock of Rio and Santos in first hands in New-York Nov. 6, 1873, 63,120 bags; Baltimore, 46,208 bags; Hampton Roads, 13,442 bags; Charleston, 4,000 bags; Savannah, 2,400 bags; New-Orleans, 14,580 bags; Galveston, 1,367 bags; afloat and loading for New-York, 17,600 bags; afloat and loading for other ports in the United States, 54,400 bags; total stock and supplies for all ports of the United States, 221,857 bags. Total stock, (other than Rio,) 5,067 bags and 7,401 mats Java in first hands. Sales for the week, in other than Brazil, are summed up as follows: 4,766 bags Maracaibo, ex sundry vessels, sold on private terms; 2,636 bags Laguayra, ex Henry and Louise, sold before arrival on private terms; 567 bags Laguayra, 563 bags Ceylon, and 245 bags Curacoa sold in lots, for consumption, within our range; 250 bags Maracaibo, ex Brothers, in transit to Canada; 5,393 bags San Domingo, shipped to Europe from first hands. Quotations are for Rio: Ordinary cargoes, 19¼c.@19⅝c., gold; fair cargoes, 20¼c.@20¾c.; good cargoes, 21¼c.@21¾c.; prime cargoes, 22¼c.@22½c.; extreme range for lots, 19¼c.@23c. Maracaibo, 22c.@24½c.; Laguayra, 22c.@23c.; Costa Rica, 20c.@22½c.; Mexican, 21½c.@22½c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour—There has been a very dull market, with prices 15c.@25c. lower. The sales reported since our last reach 9,600 bbls. of all grades, including No. 2 at $3 35@$4 80, chiefly at $4 50@$4 80; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $5@$5 50, chiefly at $5 40@$5 50; inferior to very good Extra State at $6@$6 40, mainly at $6 35@$6 40; very good to very fancy do. at $6 70@$7 10, chiefly at $6 70@$6 85; poor to choice shipping Extra Western, $5 85@$6 35, chiefly at $6 10@$6 25; poor to choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $6@$6 40, and trade and family Extras within the previous range.

No. 2 Flour	$3 35@$4 80
Sour Flour	3 25@ 6 00
Superfine State and Western	5 00@ 5 50
Extra State	6 00@ 7 10
Extra City	6 00@ 7 10
Extra Genesee	7 15@ 9 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 00@ 6 40
Extra Western, shipping brands	5 85@ 6 35
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 50@ 9 25
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 50@ 9 25
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 00@10 75
Extra Minnesota, poor to superlative	6 75@11 75

Southern Flour has been moderately active. Sales have been reported since our last of 800 bbls., in lots, at from $6@$7 25 for ordinary to choice shipping, and $7 25@$11 for ordinary to fancy trade and family Extras; $5 25@$5 90 for inferior stock, ℘ bbl....Oregon Flour has been dull, with Extras quoted from $8 75@$9 25 ℘ bbl....California Flour, good to choice Extra, $8 50@$9 15 ℘ bbl....Rye Flour continues in light trade demand, at from $4 25@$5 40 for inferior Fine to choice Superfine; sales of 225 bbls., chiefly at $5@$5 25 ℘ bbl....Corn-meal has been in moderate demand from shippers, at from $3@$3 65 for inferior to very choice Yellow Western, chiefly at from $3 50@$3 60 for choice, and $3 30@$3 45 for fair to very good; $3 65 for Golden Ear, $3 50 for Caloric, $2 65@$3 15 for White do., $3 25@$3 35 for Jersey, and $3 85@$4, chiefly at $3 90 for Brandywine. The reported sales since our last have been equal to 600 bbls., part to arrive....Bag-meal has been selling in a jobbing way at $1 14 for Coarse, $1 17@$1 20 for Yellow, and $1 50 for White, ℘ 100 lbs....Oat-meal at $8 25@$8 50 ℘ bbl....Buckwheat Flour in demand within the range of from $3 25@$3 35 ℘ 100 lbs.

FRUITS—Have been depressed and lower; sales 3,000 bxs. Layer Raisins at $2 10@$2 15; 2,000 bbls. Currants on private terms.

GRAIN—Wheat has been unsettled and 3c.@5c. lower. The difficulty in selling exchange has about driven shippers out of the market. Sales, 176,000 bushels at $1 30 for No. 2 Chicago, $1 33@$1 35 for No. 2 Milwaukee, $1 28@$1 30 for Iowa Spring, $1 70 for White Western, $1 38 for No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 40 for No. 1 Minnesota, $1 56 for choice Winter Red Western, in store....Rye is quiet and nominal at 85c.@95c. for Western and State....Barley is dull, heavy, and lower; sales, 4,500 bushels of two-rowed State at $1 25@$1 30; 500 bushels inferior Western at $1, and 9,500 bushels of Bay Quinte at $1 60. Barley-malt is dull and drooping....Corn has been ruling heavy and lower, with a fair export and home-trade demand; sales, 121,000 bushels, at 58½c.@59c. for prime Western Mixed....Oats have been ruling lower, with a moderate business; sales, 61,000 bushels, at 45c.@47c. for new Western Mixed, afloat, closing at 45c.@46c.; and 46c.@48c. for White Western, closing at 46c.@47½c.

HEMP—Has been very dull throughout, with values nominally as before, including American quoted at $115@$120 for Undressed, and $200@$250 for Dressed, ℘ ton; Manila, 10½c.@10¾c.; Sisal, 9c., gold; Jute, 3c.@5¼c., gold; Jute Butts, [illegible] currency, ℘ lb.; North River Flax, 12c.@15c.; Western, 14½c.@16c.; Canadian, 15c.

MOLASSES—Prices have been ruling weak, with a light trade. We quote: Cuba Clayed, nominal at 20c.@[illegible]; Cuba Muscovado Refining, 21c.@26c.; do. Grocery, 28c.@[illegible]; Porto Rico, 28c.@50c.; English Islands, 25c.@[illegible]; New-Orleans, 60c.@75c. for old, and 75c.@80c. for new.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin has been depressed and weak; strained quoted $2 70@$2 75, without business. Spirits Turpentine has been unsettled and lower; sales have been 187 bbls. in merchantable order at 39c., closing at about this price. Tar has been offering at [illegible]

OIL-CAKE—Has been very quiet, with Western bag quoted at $35@$36 50, currency, ℘ ton; City nominal.

TEAS—Have been very quiet as a rule, with values more or less nominal. We quote: Green, common to fine Hyson, in job lots, at 27c.@38c.; good to fine Hyson, 40c.@55c.; extra fine to finest Hyson, 60c.@85c.; common to fair Young Hyson, 23c.@35c.; good to fine Young Hyson, 40c.@60c.; extra fine to finest do., 68c.@98c.; common to fair Gunpowder, 35c.@45c., and Imperial, 30c.@37c.; good to fine Gunpowder, 55c.@75c., and Imperial, 45c.@60c.; extra fine to finest Gunpowder, 85c.@$1 05, and Imperial, 70c.@85c.; common to fine Twankay, 21c.@27c.; common to fine Uncolored Japan, 30c.@60c.; extra fine to finest, 65c.@90c.; common to fair Oolong, 23c.@28c.; good to finest Oolong, 32c.@85c.; common to fair Souchong, 28c.; good to fine Souchong, 35c.@45c., and extra fine to finest do., 55c.@80c. ℘ lb.

PETROLEUM—Has been offering at lower prices, with a quiet trade; sales have been 2,500 bbls. Crude, in bulk, at 5¼c., 1,000 bbls. do., deliverable next week, at 5⅛c.; 3,000 bbls. Refined, for last half November, at 15c.; 3,000 bbls. do., for February, at 15c.; February and March quoted at 15c.; cases, 20c. In Philadelphia the market is dull; Refined at 15⅛c. for first half November; 15c. for last half do.; 14⅞c. for December.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been dull and weak; New Mess, $15, at which price some 175 bbls. were sold; Extra Prime, $13 90; Western Prime Mess, $15 75@$16. Dressed Hogs have been steadily held at 5c.@6⅛c. for heavy to light averages. Cut-meats have been sparingly dealt in; sales have been 250 bxs. Dry-salted Shoulders, for Winter delivery, 4⅝c.; 100 tcs. Pickled Hams, 16 lbs. average, Summer cured, 9c.; 20,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies, 14 lbs. average, 8c.; 40 bxs. do., 13 lbs. average, 8½c.; 10,000 lbs. do. 12 lbs. average, 8½c.; 10,000 lbs. do. 10 lbs. average, 9c.; 500 loose City Hams, 10½c.@11c.; 1,500 loose City Shoulders, 7½c.@7¾c. Middles have been offering at lower prices; Long Clear, on the spot, 8c.; sales have been 3,000 bxs. Long and Short Clear, together, half and half, for Winter delivery, at 6¾c.; 1,000 bxs. do., (late yesterday,) 6¾c., reported; 500 bxs. do., 6⅝c.; 500 bxs. do., for Chicago, delivery in January, 5⅞c. Beef has been quiet, with 160 bbls. sold on private terms; quoted at $8 50@$10 for Plain Mess, and $12@$13 for Extra Mess....Beef Hams dull at $18@$22 75. Lard has been weak and moderately active; sales have been 150 tcs. Western Steam on the spot, 7 3-16c.; 500 tcs. for November, 7⅛c.; 250 tcs. for December, 7 5-16c.; 1,000 tcs. do., 7¼c.; 1,000 tcs. for January, 7½c.; 2,000 tcs. for February, 7⅝c.; closing at 7 1-16c.@7⅛c. for November, 7¼c. for December, 7⅜c.@7½c. for January, 7 9-16c.@7⅝c., for February. Of Kettle, 50 tcs. brought 7½c. In City Lard 135 tcs. were sold at 7c.@7⅛c....Cheese has been depressed; jobbing sales of choice, 14c. Butter has been in liberal supply and offering at low prices.

SUGARS—Raw has been offering freely at the decline noted yesterday. Sales have been 987 hhds. Porto Rico at 7c.; 40 hhds. Scotch refining at 8⅛c.; 157 hhds. and 230 bxs. Molasses sugar, 5¾c. We quote nominally: Fair Refining Cuba, 6¾c.; good do., 7c.; prime do., 7¼c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 7⅛c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 10 and 13, 7⅝c.@8⅛c. Refined Sugars moderately sought after, with Powdered quoted at 10⅛c.; Granulated, 10½c.; Crushed, 10⅛c.; A's at 9¼c.@9⅝c.; Yellow, 8⅛c.@9¼c., ℘ lb.

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock, Nov. 1, 1873	73,441	44,730	312,798	3,095
Receipts since Nov. 1	5,602	1,262	......	1,034
Total	79,043	45,992	312,798	4,129
Sales since Nov. 1	2,398	440	......	......
Stock, Nov. 6, 1873	76,645	45,552	312,798	4,129
Stock, Nov. 7, 1872	22,917	33,508	76,642	1,515
Stock, Nov. 9, 1871	43,318	62,223	274,641	5,275
Stock, Nov. 10, 1870	40,960	88,347	413,825	686

TALLOW—Has been inactive; quoted at 7⅝c. for prime. Stearine has been offering at 7⅞c.@8c. for prime tierced.

TOBACCO—Has been in comparatively limited request within the previous range. We quote Kentucky thus: Common Lugs, 6¼c.@6½c.; good Lugs, 6¾c.@7¼c.; common to medium Leaf, 8c.@10c.; good to medium Leaf, 9½c.@11¼c.; fine to good Leaf, 10½c.@12½c.; select to medium Leaf, 12c.@14c. And Seed Leaf thus: Old Crop—Connecticut and Massachusetts, 6c.@9c. Crop of 1871—Connecticut and Massachusetts Fillers, 10c.@15c.; Seconds, 12c.@22c.; Wrappers, 22c.@45c.; Selections, 50c.@55c.; New-York Fillers, 8c.@9c.; Wrappers, 14c.@25c.; Assorted lots, 10c.@14c.; Pennsylvania Fillers, 10c.@14c.; Wrappers, 25c.@60c.; Assorted lots, 18c.@25c.; Ohio Fillers, 6c.@7c.; Wrappers, 14c.@25c.; Assorted lots, 8c.@12c.; Wisconsin Assorted lots, 6½c.@8c. Crop of 1872—Connecticut Fillers, 5c.@9c.; Seconds, 10c.@20c.; Wrappers, 18c.@55c.; New-York Assorted lots, 8½c.@25c.; Pennsylvania Assorted lots, 7½c.@20c.; Ohio Assorted lots, 6½c.@7½c.; Wisconsin Assorted lots, 6¼c.@10c. And Spanish Tobacco thus: Havana—Common, 70c.@80c.; good, 85c.@95c.; fine, $1@$1 10. Yara—Assorted lots, 80c.@85c. And Manufactured Tobacco thus: Black Work, common and medium, 15c.@16c.; do., good and fine, 18c.@22c.; Bright Work, common and medium, 18c.@23c.; do., good and fine, 25c.@40c., in bond.

WHISKY—Has been offering at lower prices. Sales have been 350 bbls. at 90½c.@90¾c.

FREIGHTS—The market has been quiet both for room on accommodation; rates were rather weak. The engagements were—To Liverpool, by steam, 10,000 bushels Grain at 14d., 600 bales Cotton on private terms, and by sail, 10,000 bushels Corn at 12½d., 50 hhds. Tobacco at 50s., and 400 bales Cotton on private terms....To London, by steam, 100 bales Hair at 75s., 200 bales Hemp at 65s., 200 bxs. Cheese at 65s., and by sail, 16,000 bushels Corn at 13⅛d., 5,000 bbls. Flour at 4s. 3d. The charters were—An Austrian bark, hence, to Cork for orders to the United Kingdom or Continent, with about 3,500 quarters Grain at 9s. 6d.; a Danish brig, hence, to Oporto, with about 1,700 quarters Grain at 9s.; a Norwegian bark, (relet,) from Philadelphia, to Cork for orders to the United Kingdom or Continent, with about 3,400 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 6s. 9d.; if to a direct port 3d. off.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 6.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including 41 cars reported to arrive, 1,360 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 7,769 head, or 457 cars, against 345 cars for the same time last week. The market is the worst of the season; not sufficient sales to establish prices; owners in many instances selling for home prices, thus losing freight and expenses; buyers are afraid to take hold even at the sacrifice; bulk of Cattle in yards will be shipped East in first hands; sales of 300 Illinois Steers ranging from 1,308 to 1,573 lbs. at $5 25@$6 12½; 70 Indiana Steers, ranging from 1,160 to 1,311 lbs. at $4@$4 75; 56 Cherokee Steers, ranging from 1,086 to 1,353 lbs. at $4 20@$5 20; 18 Texas Steers, averaging 1,186 lbs., at $3 50; 72 Kansas Steers, averaging 1,147 lbs., at $4. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 5,810 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 19,000 head, against 14,200 for the same time last week; market dull at $4 87½@$5 25 for Canada Lambs; $4 75@$5 for Canada Sheep; Western Sheep at $3 75@$4 50. Hogs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 4,000 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 30,900 head, against 36,300 for the same time last week; market active at 10c. ℘ cwt. off from yesterday's prices; sales of 3,000 head Illinois, Ohio, and Michigan Hogs, ranging from 160 to 300 lbs., at $3 50@$4 10.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—Cattle very dull; receipts, 1,700; nothing doing in shipping grades; a few through Texans and native butchers' stock sold at $1 50@$3 75; shipments, 520. Live Hogs active and higher 5c.@10c.; market firm; receipts, 14,000; sales of fair to choice Heavy at $3 50@$3 80; do. Light, $3 65@$3 85; a lot of fancy, averaging 462 lbs., sold at $3 90; shipments, 7,000; yards well cleared at the close.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 6.—Cotton—Little doing, partial holiday; Middling, 13½c.; Low Middling, 13¼c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 13c.; net receipts, 3,316 bales; gross, 3,341 bales; exports to the Continent, 2,396 bales; coastwise, 1,358 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 34,248 bales.

MOBILE, Nov. 6.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 13½c.; Low Middling, 13c.; strict good Ordinary, 12¾c.; net receipts, 738 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,014 bales; sales, 800 bales; last evening, 1,200 bales; stock, 18,807 bales.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 6.—Cotton dull and lower; Middling, 13⅜c.; Low Middling, 13c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 12⅝c.; gross receipts, 390 bales; exports coastwise, 75 bales; sales, 415 bales; stock, 3,367 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 6.—Cotton unsettled and lower; Middlings, 14⅛c.; Low Middling, 13⅝c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 13c.; net receipts, 3,601 bales; gross, 4,515 bales; sales, 2,500 bales; stock, 78,335 bales.

GALVESTON, Nov. 6.—Cotton quiet and weak; good Ordinary, 12¾c.; Ordinary, 11¼c.; net receipts, 1,082 bales; exports to Great Britain, 880 bales; coastwise, 37 bales; sales, 250 bales; stock, 20,879.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 6.—Cotton dull; Middling, 13½c.; net receipts, 4,004 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,301 bales; sales, 1,287 bales; stock, 67,983 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 6—12:30 P. M.—At 12:15 P. M. the Bank of England Directors posted their card announcing that no change in the Bank of England rate had been made. United States 10-40 Bonds, 90¼; Erie Railway Shares, 34½.

1 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 34¾.

2:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 34⅝. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 57f. 20c.

2:45 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 34.

3:30 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £73,000 during the past week. The amount gone into the bank on balance to-day is £42,000. Erie Railway Shares, 34¼.

4 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 33⅞.

5 P. M.—Consols for money, 92¼; for the account, 92⅜@92½. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 92⅝; 1867s, 96⅛; 10-40s, 90½; new 5s, 90. Erie Railway Shares, 34¼.

6 P. M.—Sixteen thousand pounds were withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day for shipment to New-York.

PARIS, Nov. 6.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 6,000,000f. during the past week.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 6—12:30 P. M.—There have been no transactions in Cotton to arrive thus far this morning; buyers are offering 1-16d. less.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is flat and irregular; Middling Uplands, 8½d.@8⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅞d.@9d. Sales 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Uplands on the basis of Good Ordinary, shipped November and December, at 8 1-16d.; do. do., deliverable December and January, at 8d. Provisions—Lard, 39s. 3d. ℘ cwt.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Uplands on the basis of Good Ordinary, shipped October and November, at 8d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet.

2:45 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 5,400 bales were American.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Middling Uplands, 8½d.; Middling Orleans, 9d.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Uplands on the basis of Good Ordinary, shipped December and January, at 8 1-16d.; do. on the basis of Low Middling, deliverable December, at 8½d. Breadstuffs—Corn, 30s. 6d. ℘ quarter.

Evening.—Spirits Turpentine, 33s. 6d. ℘ cwt.

LONDON, Nov. 6—Evening.—Calcutta Linseed, 62s. 9d.@63s. Linseed-cakes, £10@£10 15s. ℘ ton. Spirits Turpentine, 31s. 6d.@31s. 9d. ℘ cwt.

ANTWERP, Nov. 6—6 P. M.—Petroleum, 37½f. for fine Pale American.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Judge Sutherland presiding, Assistant District Attorney H. Russell prosecuting, William Thompson pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months....Frederick Rudolph pleaded guilty to an assault with intent to commit an outrage, and was sent to State Prison for three years....Frederick Cartland, charged with snatching a pocket-book from Mrs. Annie E. Busteed, No. 118 East Eighty-third street, while that lady was walking on Twenty-seventh street, on the 16th August, was placed on trial. The pocket-book contained two diamond rings, valued at $400; two plain gold rings, $31 50 in money, and a receipt for $105. William Riley, a companion of the prisoner, testified that the latter pawned two diamond rings for $105 at Edward Sparenburg's pawn-office, No. 390 Broome street. Sparenburg, who is indicted for receiving the rings, knowing them to be stolen, stated that the rings had been purchased by a diamond-dealer. The prisoner was found guilty and remanded for sentence.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The attendance at the Exchange yesterday, Thursday, Nov. 6, was the largest of any day for the past month, the greater number of buyers and others being drawn together by the announced sale of improved City property belonging to the estate of James Salmon, deceased, sold by order of the Supreme Court, in partition, under the direction of Chas. Matthews, Esq., Referee, E. H. Ludlow & Co., auctioneers. The bidding at the auction was quite active, and, although the prices realized ruled low, the general result of the sale was very fair, when the depression in the money market is taken into consideration; in fact, for the times, the transaction may be termed a success. All the property billed was disposed of for $165,300 in the aggregate; but for details concerning each piece sold, as to location and price, with name of purchaser, in each instance, reference is made to the summary annexed. In addition to the above, the following sales were made by James M. Miller, under Supreme Court foreclosure decrees, Messrs. Wesley S. Yard and S. M. Ostrander acting respectively as referees: One two-story and basement frame house and lot, on West Fortieth street, north side, 300 feet east of Eighth avenue, sold for $8,400, to Wm. McDermott, for Daniel E. Donovan, plaintiff; and one four-story frame house and lot, on West One Hundred and Thirty-second street, south side, 297.6 feet east of Sixth avenue, sold to John S. Young, plaintiff, for $6,520. A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at an executor's sale, under the direction of L. C. Popham, executor of the estate of Augustus Fleming, deceased, also sold 770 acres of land, located at Islip, Long Island, for $3 50 per acre, the purchaser being Lewis C. Platt.

The remaining auctions of the day noticed were disposed of as follows: Legal sale by Messrs. Bleecker & Co. of property located on Henry, Madison, Monroe, Cherry, Water, and Stone streets, adjourned for one week. Legal sale by Wm. Kennelly of the leasehold property, No. 435 East Fifty-sixth street, between Avenue A and First avenue, adjourned for one week. Public auction sale by Hugh N. Camp of the house and lot, No. 415 West Fifty-seventh street, west of Ninth avenue, property withdrawn. Legal sale by same auctioneer of the house and lot, No. 260 West Thirty-ninth street, east of Eighth avenue, adjourned to the 20th inst., and legal sale by John H. Wilson of two plots of land on One Hundred and Ninth street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, adjourned for one month.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

For to-day the following sales are announced:

By William Kennelly, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Hon. William H. Leonard, Referee, of the property as follows: Plot of land, containing eleven City lots, with two-story frame house and a stable thereon, situate on St. Nicholas avenue, north-west corner of One Hundred and Fifty-fourth street; plot in size, 101.1 by 261 by 99.11 by 246. One two-story frame house and lot on West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, north side, 225 feet west of Sixth avenue; lot 25 by 100.11.

By J. Cole, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton street, Brooklyn, legal sales respectively under the direction of Messrs. N. H. Clement and Wm. De Vigne, Referees, and Richard H. Greene, attorney, of 127 building lots, located in Brooklyn, and situated respectively on Sackett street Boulevard, Schenectady avenue, Douglass, Carroll, President, Union, Degraw, and Crown streets.

EXCHANGE SALES, THURSDAY, NOV. 6.

NEW-YORK.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

(Salmon Estate.)

1 4-story and basement b. s. front house and lot, No. 180 2d av., e. s., 77.5 ft. n. of 11th st., lot 25.10x100, house 25.10x44.2, with extension 13 ft. deep; H. M. McLaren	$23,000
1 4-story b. s. and brick front house and lot, No. 10 Livingston place, n. e. corner of 16th st., lot 18.3x100, house 65 ft. deep; Dr. H. Dougherty	22,500
1 4-story b. s. and brick front house and lot, No. 11 Livingston place, e. s., 18.3 ft. n. of 16th st., adjoining above, lot 17.7x100, house 65 ft. deep; James A. Colvin	19,100
1 4-story b. s. and brick front house and lot, No. 12 Livingston place, e. s., 35.10 ft. n. of 16th st., adjoining above, house and lot same size; W. Mitchell	18,750
1 4-story and basement brick house and lot, No. 321 East 16th st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Livingston place, lot 20x53.6, house 38 ft. deep; Dr. H. Dougherty	14,300
2 3-story and basement brick houses (rear) and lots, Nos. 405 and 407 East 16th st., n. s., 119 ft. e. of 1st av., lots each 25x92, houses each 25x18.8; H. M. McLaren, $8,000 each	16,000
1 3-story and basement brick house (rear) and lot, No. 409 East 16th st., n. s., 169 ft. e. of 1st av., adjoining above, house and lot same size; same buyer	7,950
1 2-story frame house, (front,) 1 3-story and basement brick house, (rear,) and lot, No. 406 East 17th st., s. s., 119 ft. e. of 1st av.; lot 25x92, front house 18.4x22.2, rear house 25x24; Michael Martin	8,250
1 2-story brick stable, (front,) 1 3-story and basement brick house (rear) and lot, No. 408 East 17th st., s. s., adjoining above, lot same size, stable 18x40, house 25x18.6; W. Mitchell	8,000
1 3-story and basement brick house (rear) and lot, No. 410 East 17th st., s. s., adjoining above, lot same size, house 25x18.6; H. Seltzer	6,850
1 3-story and basement brick house (rear) and lot, No. 412 East 17th st., s. s., adjoining above, house and lot same size; same buyer	7,000
1 3-story and basement brick house (rear) and lot, No. 414 East 17th st., s. s., adjoining above, house and lot same size; John L. Beneke	6,750
1 3-story and basement brick house (rear) and lot, No. 416 East 17th st., s. s., adjoining above, house and lot same size; P. Ryan	6,850

By James M. Miller.

1 3-story frame house and lot, West 40th st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 8th av., lot 25x98.9	$8,400
1 4-story frame house and lot, West 132d st., s. s., 297.6 ft. e. of 6th av., lot 18.9x99.11	6,520

ISLIP, LONG ISLAND.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

770 acres of land, $3 50 per acre	$2,595

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, Nov. 5.

Bethune st., s. s., 207 ft. e. of Washington st., 22x79.2; gore adjoining above on rear, 27.6x28.5, ¼ part	$1,587
Stanton st., n. w. corner Chrystie st., 20x61.2	20,000
8th st., s. s., 154.9 ft. w. of Avenue C, 21.9x97.6	14,000
11th st., e. s., 83.9 ft. n. of 42d st., 16.8x82	8,750
11th st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 1st av., 22x64.4	9,000
21st st., n. s., 169 ft. e. of 3d av., 23.6x98.9, 1-7 part; Avenue A, e. s., 46.8 ft. n. of 5th st., 28.4x82; Stanton st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of Suffolk st., 25x100	5,000
33d st., s. s., 50 ft. w. of 2d av., 16.8x74.1	10,000
37th st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 9th av., 25x98.9	10,000
53d st., n. s., 154 ft. e. of 1st av., 20x100.5	7,800
61st st., s. s., 184 ft. w. of 3d av., 19x100.5	30,000
105th st., n. s., 233.9 ft. w. of 2d av., 16.3x100.9	6,000
122d st., n. s., 90 ft. e. of 4th av., 50x100.11	5,000
130th st., n. s., 240 ft. e. of 6th av., 20x99.11	17,000
Lexington av., e. s., 20.5 ft. s. of 65th st., 40x80	20,000
Riverside av., e. s., 200 ft. s. of 122d st., 50x100	24,100
2d av., w. s., 76.7 ft. s. of 74th st., 25.6x100; 2d av., w. s., strip adjoining above on n., about 6x67	16,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

NEW DWELLINGS FOR SALE "LOW."—No. 15 East 66th st., No. 12 East 63d st., No. 13 East 60th st., No. 18 East 57th st., No. 1 East 53d st., No. 14 East 48th st., No. 128 West 42d st., No. 31 West 39th st., and No. 7 West 34th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET—A BROWN-STONE three-story high-stoop house 16.8x50, lot 100 feet; all the improvements; 58th st. and 9th av., near Central Park entrance; high ground.
J. W. STEVENS,
No. 406 West 58th st., No. 6 Pine st.—2 P. M.

FOR SALE,
On easy terms, first-class brown-stone houses, Nos. 247 and 249 West 44th st.; price, $16,000. Also, Nos. 203 and 207 West 45th st. Inquire on premises.

$150.000 FOR A FIRST-CLASS BUILDING paying $18,000 now on an advancing lease; will pay $23,000 in three years; lease twelve years. Address Post Office Box No. 3,635.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.—WE OFFER IN THE village of Westfield, N. J., less than one hour from the City by New-Jersey Central Railroad, about twenty acres, every foot ready to build upon, and within ten minutes of depot. Any gentleman who will buy this land and build a house worth $10,000 for himself, can sell enough in five years to pay for his house and all the land, and have one-half of it left. RIKER, HESSE & CO., No. 5 Pine st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN ON CENTRAL Railroad, New-Jersey, desirable property at West Elizabeth, five minutes from station, house and lot; two story and Mansard roof, with twelve rooms, well and cistern, water-pumps in kitchen; bath-room; cellar under whole house; lot 50x170. Terms to suit purchaser; but little cash wanted. Address OWNER, Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

A SACRIFICE.—930 LOTS AT $33 EACH, FORTY-three minutes from New-York by new railroad; depot located on this property; also one mile from depot on New-York and Long Branch Railroad; 2,000 feet navigable river front; beautiful dry sound ground; must be sold. Owner, No. 161 Broadway, Room No. 7.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF FINE FARMS AND villa residences at Sing Sing and Scarborough; also several farms to exchange.
HOWLAND & BRANDRETH,
Real Estate Agents, Sing Sing, N. Y.

FOR SALE—SOME OF THE MOST VALUABLE property in the City of Washington, as well as in the District of Columbia.
Address S. BLAGDEN,
No. 43 Wall st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FOR A CAREFUL AND RESPONSIBLE tenant, a furnished or partially furnished house. Address with particulars E. A. Dailey, No. 280 5th av.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY O. H. PIERSON & CO.,
Auctioneers and dealers in real estate,
No. 5 Pine st., New-York.
GREATEST CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT
that has been offered this season in
GRAND OLD WESTCHESTER.
PEREMPTORY SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
by order of M. C. Hull, Esq.,
on SATURDAY, Nov. 8, 1873,
at 12:30 P. M., on the premises, of
EIGHTY-THREE FIRST-CLASS BUILDING LOTS, at
WILLIAM'S BRIDGE,
IN THE TWENTY-FOURTH WARD OF NEW-YORK.

The greater part of these lots are within one minute's walk of the depot, and splendidly located on the main streets, running back to the Bronx River.

Special train on the Harlem and New-York Railroad will leave the Grand Central Depot at 11:35 A. M., on day of sale, stopping at Harlem, Morrisania, Tremont, and Fordham.

Luncheon on arrival of train.
Grafulla's Band.

Maps, passes, and all particulars to be had of Hull, Grippen & Co., No. 310 3d av., or the auctioneers
O. H. PIERSON & CO., No. 5 Pine st.

Passes also at the depot on day of sale.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT AUCTION NOTICE.
RUEA NELSON, ESQ., has given Jere. Johnson, Jr., Auctioneer, positive orders to sell, without reserve, at Auction Exchange, No. 399 Fulton st., Brooklyn, at 12 o'clock, on
MONDAY, Nov. 11, 1873,
SEVENTY SPLENDID PARK LOTS,
finely situated on 1st, 2d, 5th, and 6th sts., 5th and 6th avs. Mr. Nelson has directed the auctioneer to publicly announce that every lot offered will positively be sold without limit.
Terms easy. Maps at No. 399 Fulton st., Brooklyn, and No. 21 Park row, New-York.
Also, at same time and place,
By order of Executors of David S. Brown, deceased,
Positive Sale of
Three Valuable Lots on South Side of 3d place,
75 feet west of Smith st.
Terms easy. Maps, &c., at offices of Jere. Johnson, Jr.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

ORANGE, N. J.—TO RENT CHEAP FOR THE Winter or year, one of the finest residences in Llewellyn Park; stable, water, gas, and a fine steam furnace. Apply to the owner, Room No. 9, No. 115 Broadway.

TO LET FURNISHED—BROWN-STONE FRONT house, Columbia Heights, Brooklyn; fine view of the river. Address Post Office Box No. 1,339.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—JOSEPH WILDE against THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—I, Eli Beard, having been duly appointed Receiver of the National Life Insurance Company of New-York, hereby give notice of such my appointment, and hereby require:

I. All persons indebted to such Company to render to me, such Receiver at my place of business, No. 128 Front street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of November, 1873, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively, and to pay the same.

II. All persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Company to deliver the same to me, the said Receiver, by said day so appointed, and at said place.

III. All the creditors of such Company to deliver their respective accounts and demands to me as such Receiver, at the place aforesaid, on or before the 15th day of December, 1873.

IV. All persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of such Company are required to present the same in writing, and in detail to me, the said Receiver, on or before the said 15th day of December, 1873, at the said place.—Dated, 23d October, 1873.
ELI BEARD, Receiver.
VAN WINKLE, CANDLER & JAY, Attorneys for Receiver, No. 48 Wall street, New-York City.
o23-law3wF.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of FULLER, LORD & CO. has been dissolved by mutual consent.
HORACE W. FULLER,
Executor of estate of Dudley B. Fuller.
EDWARD C. LORD,
Executor of estate of J. Couper Lord.
GEORGE FULLER.
HORACE W. FULLER.
EDWARD C. LORD.
CHARLES D. FULLER.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership for the purpose of continuing the business of FULLER, LORD & CO., under the same firm name.
GEORGE FULLER.
HORACE W. FULLER.
CHARLES D. FULLER.
No. 139 GREENWICH ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1873.

OFFICE NOS. 22 AND 24 NEW ST.

HENRY S. CAMBLOS AND THEODORE W. MYERS have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of CAMBLOS & MYERS, at the above address, for the purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds, Gold, Government Securities, Negotiation of Loans, and the general Banking business.
Nov. 1, 1873.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO NEWSPAPER MEN.

A half or controlling interest in the Daily and Weekly Binghamton *Times* will be disposed of to an experienced newspaper manager; one who is competent to take entire charge of its business interest. The *Times* has a daily circulation of over 2,000, and the most liberal advertising patronage of any daily paper published in Binghamton. It is the official county paper. As a business investment it will stand the most thorough investigation. Address
DAVID E. CRONIN,
Binghamton, N. Y.

STATIONERY.—ADDITIONAL CAPITAL REquired by a long-established concern, the business of which can be considerably increased. Address Box No. 5,035 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH ALE AND chop house sixteen years established in a central location.
L. HOWELL, No. 141 4th av.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CHAMBER, PARLOR, AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,
MATTRASSES, &c.,
NOS. 75 AND 77 SPRING ST.,
CORNER OF CROSBY.
Can be found first-class furniture of all kinds at greatly reduced prices.

We are manufacturing good substantial and stylish furniture in suites, and selling enameled at $25 and upward; solid walnut, marble top, at $60 and upward; parlor suites at $85 and upward; dining-room at $35, and all other first-class furniture and decorations in the same proportion. We will contract to furnish a house very neatly as low as $500.

NEWSPAPERS.

10,000. TEN THOUSAND COPIES. 10,000.
STATE OF MAINE ADVERTISER
will be published and distributed Dec. 1, 1873, to every Merchant and General Trader in the State of Maine. This advertising medium will be issued in book form, and size convenient to be carried in the pocket. Wholesale merchants, and specialties with advertisers, your attention is particularly requested. Business cards inserted for $5; full page $10.
EDWARD H. ADAMS & CO.,
No. 32 Washington st., Boston.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHLORYDYNE.—THE MOST WONDERFUL REMedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids. Beware of spurious imitations of DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORYDYNE, the original and only genuine; the best, safest, and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhea, Colic, Cramp, Neuralgia.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORYDYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians of London to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered. To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorydyne, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65 cents, $1 40, and $2 15, by all chemists. Sole manufacturer, J. T. Davenport, London. Agents in New-York, W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO. and J. C. WELLS.

HELP WANTED.

A GOOD INCOME!
May be earned by men and women in City and country. Business honorable and profitable. Address
ORANGE JUDD COMPANY,
No. 245 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A PERSON WELL ACQUAINTED WITH French wines, with thorough knowledge of their qualities and value, a general acquaintance with the trade in this country, and qualified to take charge of a large and valuable consignment of such wines. Address, stating age, qualifications and references, Box No. 33 New-York Post Office.

COOK WANTED.—A YOUNG WOMAN WHO CAN cook and bake well, and willing to do part of the washing and ironing, can obtain immediate employment at No. 17 East 57th st.; must be highly recommended. Apply after 10 o'clock forenoon, and before 1 o'clock afternoon.

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY, IN THE CITY, a first-class waiter, with the best of City references. Apply at Mrs. Sanders' office, No. 49 3d av., from 10 to 12 o'clock, A. M.

WANTED—ONE HUNDRED ENGLISH AND WELSH farmers for a settlement near Washington City, Virginia. For particulars, apply to A. P. SMITH, No. 37 Park row, Room No. 25.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A FOOTMAN; must be single, and an Englishman preferred; those possessing good recommendations may apply to W., Box No. 77 *Times* Uptown Office, 54½ West 32d st.

WANTED—AS CHAMBER-MAID IN A PRIVATE family, a respectable Protestant girl. Apply till 5 P. M., at No. 145 West 14th st.

FINANCIAL.

CITY OF ROCHESTER
7 PER CENT. BONDS,
ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION OF WATER-WORKS UNDER ACT OF LEGISLATURE.
PASSED APRIL 27, 1872.

Rochester possesses the elements of a prosperity unexcelled, if equaled, by any other city in this State. It is the centre of trade to a surrounding population of about 500,000, to whom the means of transportation are furnished by Railroads radiating from the city in eleven different directions.

Its indebtedness, excluding this loan, is less than $1,850,000, while it has Public Property amounting to about $2,350,000, and Private Real Estate valued at $70,000,000.

The bonds are issued in either Coupon or Registered form; the Registered being transferable at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, where both principal and interest are payable.

The expenditure of moneys derived from their sale is directed by the Mayor of the city and the Board of Commissioners.

PRICE PAR AND INTEREST. CIRCULARS UPON APPLICATION.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.
Bankers, No. 18 Broad st.

VERMILYE
& CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD;
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH.

John J. Cisco & Son,
BANKERS,
No. 59 Wall street, New-York,
RECEIVE DEPOSITS, subject to check at sight, on which INTEREST is allowed at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.
Checks drawn on us are received on deposit by all the City banks.
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, payable on demand, with interest.
GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, STOCKS, and BONDS bought and sold on commission.
DRAW BILLS on LONDON BANKING ASSOCIATION and GERMAN BANK OF LONDON.
BUY AND SELL EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Geo. Opdyke & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED.
DEPOSITORS ENJOY THE SAME ADVANTAGES AS WITH INCORPORATED BANKS—FOUR PER CENT. ON DAILY BALANCES, CREDITED MONTHLY.
COLLECTIONS MADE AT LOWEST RATES.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

NOTICE.—OAKES AMES, ONE OF THE TRUSTEES under the first mortgage indenture of the road of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, having deceased, and the surviving Trustee and the said corporation having failed to unite in the appointment of a successor, a meeting of the bondholders under said mortgage, for the purpose of filling such vacancy, pursuant to the terms thereof, will be held at Room No. 35 Drexel Building, corner of Wall and Broad sts., New-York City, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3, 1873, at 12 o'clock M.
E. H. ROLLINS,
Secretary Union Pacific Railroad Company.

OFFICE OF THE
CUMBERLAND AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO.,
No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1873.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL RECEIVE PROposals for the surrender of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company to the amount of $20,000 (twenty thousand dollars) in cash, for the Sinking Fund, at the office of the Company as above, up to 12 o'clock, noon, on the 12th November proximo.

Proposals should be addressed to the "Trustees of the Second Mortgage Bonds, Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 71 Broadway."
F. H. WOLCOTT,
HENRY STURGIS RUSSEL,
Trustees under the mortgage.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 23, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons who may have claims against THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, in the City of New-York, that they are called upon to present the same and to make legal proof thereof to ISAAC H. BAILEY, Receiver, at the office of said bank, in the City of New-York.
JOHN JAY KNOX,
Controller of the Currency.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this bank will be held at the banking-rooms, Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Nov. 11, prox., at noon. Polls will close at 1 o'clock P. M.
THEO. D. WARREN, Cashier.

INSURANCE SCRIP.
ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

NORTH CAROLINA SPECIAL TAX BONDS.—Holders of these bonds intending to join in suit under charge of Mr. McDonald are hereby notified to hand in number of bonds and assessment of half of one per cent. on or before Nov. 10.
THOMAS DENNY, JR., Chairman,
No. 39 Wall st.

THE NASSAU BANK.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1873.
The annual election for Directors and for inspectors of the next succeeding election will be held at the bank, on TUESDAY, Nov. 11. Polls open from 11 A. M. until 12 M.
W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Morrisania Steam-boat Company will be held at the office of the Company, Mott Haven, N. Y., on the 17th day of November, 1873, for the purpose of electing seven directors, and three inspectors for the ensuing year. Polls open at 7 o'clock and close at 9 o'clock P. M.
R. CORNELL WHITE, President.
EDGAR WILLIAMS, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

DEPOSIT TO-DAY.
THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,
Chartered by the United States,
No. 185 Bleecker st., New-York.
ASSETS.........................OVER $4,000,000.
J. W. ALVORD, President.
G. W. STICKNEY, Actuary.
A. M. SPERRY, General Inspector.
SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.
Send for circular. JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July, and October.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND
RAILROAD COMPANY.
TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 25 NASSAU ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1873.

The Coupons of the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of this Company, falling due Nov. 1 next, will be paid on and after that date at this office.

The transfer-books of the Registered Bonds will close on the 25th inst. and reopen Nov. 10. Holders of the First and Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company may fund the same in the Consolidated Gold Bonds on advantageous terms by application to the Treasurer, at this office, and any holders of such First or Second Mortgage Bonds will confer a favor by sending their names and address to the Treasurer. H. R. LOW, Treas.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 10, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS been declared, payable on the 26th day of November next, to the stockholders of this Company, or their legal representatives, who shall be registered as such upon the closing of the transfer-books, which will be closed on the afternoon of the 11th day of November prox.
F. H. TOWS, Treasurer.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1873.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of taxes, has been declared payable on and after 10th inst. Transfer-books closed until date.
CHARLES B. VAN WYCK.

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER cent., free from all taxes, was declared this day, payable on and after Nov. 10. Transfer-books closed until Nov. 11.
W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD CAPABLE SERVANTS for families, hotels, and all others supplied promptly with good help, male and female, German, Welsh, English, Swedish, American, and good colored help for City or country at moderate wages, to suit, at the large Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, WITH several years' good reference as chamber-maid and sewing; would be obliging and wait on young ladies if required. Can be seen at No. 115 West 18th st., for two days.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A REGULAR FIRST-class chamber-maid or house-maid, English, with excellent City references; will do plain sewing. Seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A CHAMBER-MAID and seamstress, or as parlor-maid or chamber-maid and assist the waiter. Call or address No. 68 West 37th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A LADY WISHES A situation for an excellent girl as chamber-maid or waitress, or both, in a small family. Apply at present employer's, No. 22 West 15th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A very neat, competent girl, with very good City reference; will make herself generally useful. Can be seen at No. 69 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, lately landed, to do chamber-work and to take care of children, or do general house-work; willing to make herself useful. Call at 124 West 49th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant young girl; willing to make herself generally useful; wages no object; country preferred. Call at No. 329 East 28th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO DO chamber-work and sewing; the best of City references from last place. Call at No. 391 8th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS first-class chamber-maid and to take care of children; best City reference. Inquire at 12 West 44th st.

COOK, CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY TWO excellent servants, who will do the work of a family between them; cook thoroughly understands her duties; makes best bread, biscuits, pastries, &c.; chamber-maid is competent and an excellent waitress; will be highly recommended by last employer. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE WOMAN; IS HIGHLY recommended for honesty and sobriety; understands all branches of cooking, including soups, pastry, creams, jellies, and side dishes; excels in baking; country or City; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A capable Swedish young woman, or would do general house-work; City or country; has good recommendations. Can be seen at the Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE PROTESTANT WOMAN; good thorough cook and baker; can wash and iron well also; City or country; best City reference. Can be seen at the Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., over drug store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A steady young woman, who will be highly recommended by all former employers; makes very best bread, biscuits, &c.; is a good washer and ironer. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN OF THIRTY; HAS excellent reference; knows her business; can cook, wash, and iron for a good-sized family; wants a place in either City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK, &c.—BY A CAPABLE WOMAN TO DO the cooking, washing, and ironing of a small family or general house-work; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av., first floor.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO RESPECTable girls; one as first-class cook, the other as first-class chamber-maid and seamstress, or waitress; is a good operator; best City reference. Call at No. 218 West 41st st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AS GOOD cook; is capable of doing the marketing if required; four years' City reference. Can be seen from 10 till 4, at No. 28 West 26th st., at her present employer's.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-CLASS cook; is a good baker, washer and ironer; thoroughly understands her business; good City reference. Call at No. 238 East 54th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; EXPERT AT her business in every branch; understands soups, game, desserts, &c., of all kinds; best reference. Call at No. 217 East 25th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; expert at cooking in every branch; City or country; excellent reference. Call at No. 236 West 35th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, IN A PRIVATE family; can take entire charge of the kitchen; excellent baker; City or country; good City reference. Call or address M. K., No. 237 West 41st st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS milk and butter; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best City reference. Call at No. 130 West 20th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; can give good references from last employer. Call for two days at No. 437 West 28th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, AS FIRST-CLASS COOK; good baker; no objections to assist with washing; City reference. Call at No. 488 6th av.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as vegetable cook or cake baker in a hotel; understands her business thoroughly, and has very good references. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED, ECONOMICAL woman as cook in a private family; understands all kinds of baking; the best of City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 156 West 41st st., near Broadway.

COOK, &c.—BY A NEAT, INDUSTRIOUS GIRL, TO DO cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework; is a good cook, excellent washer and ironer; an economical, reliable servant, highly recommended; either City or country. Apply at No. 111 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable German girl to cook, wash, and iron, or to do general house-work. Call at No. 127 Norfolk st., first floor, Room No. 1.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; can bone and lard; has good recommendations. Call at No. 489 8th av., between 34th and 35th sts., for one day.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL; HAS NO OBjection to do some coarse washing; has best City reference. Call at No. 201 West 43d st. for two days.

COMPANION.—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A POsition as companion to a lady, housekeeper, or governess to young children; references exchanged. Address E. J., Box No. 42 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A PARISIAN LADY, WHO understand dress-making perfectly, to take care of two grown children; best references. Address for two days L. O., Box No. 59 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

HAIR-DRESSER.—A YOUNG WOMAN HAIR-dresser will wait on ladies at their residences by the week or month; terms moderate. Call at No. 128 West 30th st., second floor.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady of refinement and capability, a position as housekeeper; fully competent to take entire charge of house; reference exchanged. Address Mrs. Herbert, Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGlish widow, as housekeeper in a widower's family; best of reference. Apply for two days at No. 396 8th av., in the bakery.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH WOMan of twenty-three for general work; is a good cook and laundress; would not object to any part of the country where she can have the comforts of a home; will go for moderate wages; good reference. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, by the day, week, or month, at either house-work, or washing, ironing, or dish-washing, &c.; has best recommendations. Can be seen at the Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GIRL FIFTEEN YEARS of age, to do light work in a family where she will be treated kindly more an object than wages. Can be seen at the Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL WHO thoroughly understands family cooking; good washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best reference. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN INTELLIGENT YOUNG woman, who is an excellent washer and ironer, good plain cook, &c.; desires a permanent home in a family at reasonable wages; best City references. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl; is a good cook and very nice washer and ironer; willing to make herself generally useful; best City reference. Call at 2 Bleecker st., corner Bowery.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WELSH GIRL TO DO general house-work. Apply for two days at No. 653 Hudson st., in the fancy store.

LADY'S MAID.—BY AN ENGLISH MAID, WHO has been in France several times; has excellent City references. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERman woman as lady's maid, or as milliner, or to do worsted work. Call at No. 222 East 35th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, who is a first-class laundress; understands doing up all kinds of fineries, flutes, puffs, polishes, &c.; can give the very best of reference; will go at moderate wages. Can be seen until suited at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway. Inquire for A. T.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A young Swedish girl as laundress and chamber-maid, or as cook, washer and ironer; is capable; well recommended; prefers the country. Can be seen until engaged at No. 621 6th av., up stairs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; expert at fluting and fineries of every description; can do up linens in superior style; six years' excellent City reference. Call or address, for two days, at Felton's, No. 645 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, in a small private family; understands all kinds of fineries, puffing, and fluting; three years' reference. Call at No. 144 East 43d st., first floor front.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT young woman, as first-class laundress in a private family; City or country; best reference. Call at No. 202 West 19th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, as laundress or chamber-maid, and to assist with washing; City reference. Call for two days at No. 383 6th av., first bell.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS first-class laundress; expert at her business in every branch; City or country; excellent reference. Call at No. 146 West 19th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; has the best of City references; is a strong woman and not afraid of work. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SWEDISH laundress, Protestant. Seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman, as laundress; understands doing up fine muslins, laces, &c., thoroughly; would assist with chamber-work if necessary; best City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

THE FRENCH OFFICE
Having removed from No. 405 5th av. to No. 68 West 37th st., near 6th av., families will, as in the past, be promptly furnished, on application, with most select class of help for every capacity.
No. 68 West 37th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR MAID and Waiter.—By a Frenchman and wife; man is a first-class waiter; woman is a good seamstress; both willing to make themselves generally useful; will go at moderate wages; can furnish good references. Can be seen at Odell's Franco-American Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE LADY AS SICK nurse or nurse to an invalid; at present disengaged; will take a few engagements; references from doctors and ladies. Call on or address Nurse, No. 349 West 54th st.; call all the week.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL; HAS not lived out before; to take care of children and to make herself useful; wages no object; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN as nurse to grown children or an invalid lady; is a good seamstress, is kind and fond of children, or would take a monthly nurse's place, or would travel; best City reference. Call at 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT, AS infant's nurse and seamstress; can not only plain sew but dress make; best references. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

NURSE.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED FRENCH WOMAN as infant nurse, or for growing children; is a good seamstress, and is willing and respectful. Can be seen at 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT SCOTCH PROTESTant girl, as nurse and seamstress, or to take care of an infant; City or country; excellent City reference. Call at No. 135 West 19th st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS NURSE; can take entire charge of an infant; City or country; excellent City reference. Inquire for two days at No. 484 7th av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN the care of a growing child and sewing; can operate on any machine; best of references given. Call at No. 127 West 39th st., between Broadway and 6th av.

NURSE.—A LADY WISHES TO FIND A SITUATION as nurse for an infant for an experienced, elderly Protestant woman. Apply at No. 6 East 40th st., from 10 till 2.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS MONTHly nurse or to take care of an invalid; would go out by week or day. Call at No. 161 West 41st st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMan as nurse, and to do plain sewing or chamber-maid's work and waiting in a nice respectable family; good City reference. Address C. W. D., Box No. 211 *Times* Office, for two days.

NURSE.—BY A GOOD GERMAN GIRL, TO TAKE care of children or to do chamber-work; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 127 Norfolk st., on M. Hild.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE HEALTHY YOUNG woman, with a fresh breast of milk; would go to the country. Call or address Wet Nurse, No. 69 6th av.

NURSE.—TO GROWN CHILDREN AND SEWING. Apply at present employer's, No. 24 West 17th st.

SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—BY A RESPECTable American Protestant young girl as seamstress and nurse, and will make herself generally useful; willing to go for her board; prefers the country. Call for two days at No. 329 East 28th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL AS seamstress, or chamber-maid and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; operates on the Wheeler & Wilson machine; best reference. Call at No. 206 West 16th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—AN EXPERT FAMILY SEAMstress does plain and fancy sewing on moderate terms; also dress-making, ruffling, and lace work. Call at No. 945 6th av., fancy store.

SEAMSTRESS.—IN A LADY'S FAMILY, BY THE week or month; good references. Call at No. 222 East 42d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH PROTESTant woman, who understands the duties thoroughly; can furnish the very best of City reference from last employer; will go at moderate wages. Can be seen until suited at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., near Broadway. Inquire for M. A.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as waitress in a private family; best City references. Apply at No. 49 East 19th st.

WAITRESS.—APPLY AT HER PRESENT EMployer's, No. 559 5th av., between 9 and 11 and 3 and 5 o'clock.

WET-NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN WITH baby six weeks old. Call or address No. 253 West 18th st.

MALES.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge; men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address by letter (with stamp inclosed) W. B. CHURCHILL.
Rev. JOHN DOOLY,
General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

BUTLER.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT BUTler; is first class in every respect; has the best of references from the best families in the City. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS COACHman and groom; is willing to make himself generally useful; nine years' reference from last place; no objections to the country. Address J. R., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTAble, active, single young man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is strictly temperate; first-class City reference; no objection to any part of the State. Address M. M., Box No. 59 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO PROcure a situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend; is a single, sober, and trustworthy man, a careful driver and first-class groom; willing to go 100 miles from the City if required. Call or address M. B., No. 181 East 18th st.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN—HOUSEwork, &c.—By a man and wife, no children; man can take care of horses and cattle, drive, do gardening, &c.; wife can cook, do general house-work, milk, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COACHman and groom; understands his duties thoroughly; best City reference from last employer. Address M. R., Box No. 94 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—AS FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN BY a single man of long experience in this City; is highly recommended by all his employers. Address J. B., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A GOOD COACHMAN, WHO understands his business thoroughly; best references in every respect. Apply to H. M., No. 208 West 33d st., in store.

COOK.—BY A REAL CORDON BLEU; FIRST-CLASS in everything; pottage, pastry, and fine cooking of a high order; meats, games, &c.; best of references. Seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

MALE HELP.

WAITERS,	COACHMEN,
FOOTMEN,	VALETS,
GARDENERS,	FARMERS, &c.

French, German, Swede, English, &c.
ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.
(Established 1852.)

FARMER AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A SWEDE, aged twenty-six years, who can do farm-work, milk, do plain gardening, take care of cattle and horses, drive, &c.; speaks good English; wages moderate; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

FARMER OR USEFUL MAN.—BY A SWEDE, aged twenty-six years, who can do farm-work, milk, plain gardening, care cattle and horses, drive, &c.; speaks good English; wages moderate; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER, FARMER, &c.—BY A SCOTCHman, married, two in family; thoroughly understands gardening and farming in all its branches; has held first-class places near New-York; excellent references. Address seed store, No. 67 Nassau st.

GARDENER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man aged thirty-seven; thoroughly competent in every branch of his business; a successful cultivator of grapes, and all hot-house productions; first-class references. Address W. Hall, Woodside, Troy, N. Y.

HANDY MAN—HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A German Protestant and sister; man can carpenter, paint, do gardening, farm-work, &c.; sister can cook, wash and iron, make bread and butter, milk, do house-work, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN—HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY AN American man and wife; no children; man does farming, gardening, caring for horses and cattle, milking, driving, &c.; wife house-work, dairy, wash and iron, make bread, biscuits, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT single man, aged twenty-seven years, who is a good coachman and groom; can also milk, do gardening, farm-work, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

VALET.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, AS WAITER OR valet; is thoroughly efficient at either; good City testimonials. Address R. A., Box No. 79 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man as first-class waiter in a private family; understands the business in every respect; willing and obliging; good reference. Call or address R. E., Box No. 93, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS WAITER IN A private family; keeps silver in good order, and will be found a most satisfactory man; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call on or address No. [illegible] East 30th st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE AND STEADY colored man, from Baltimore, as waiter in a private family; can give excellent reference; also City reference if required. Call on or address John, No. 213 West 15th st., for two days.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN WAITER, a thorough expert at his business; speaks English fluently; excellent City reference. Address H. G., Box No. 52 *Times* Uptown Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED young man as waiter; can give best City reference. Address R. S. H., No. 99 6th av.

WASHING.—GENTLEMEN'S AND FAMILIES' washing done to suit the most fastidious. Apply at No. 209 East 24th st., ground floor.

SHIPPING.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City;

PEMBROKE.........Nov. 22
DELTA (chartered.).........Dec. 18
GLAMORGAN to follow.

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin.........$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin.........$55 currency
Steerage.........$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff.........$33

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to

ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents.
No. 17 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line will henceforth take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.

*Algeria, Wed'day, Nov. 5	Calabria, Saturday, Nov. 15
atavia, Saturday, Nov. 8	*Java, Wednesday, Nov. 19
Russia, Wedn'day, Nov. 12	*Cuba, Wednesday, Nov. 26

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York. Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP BATAVIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., ersey City, at 8 A. M. on SATURDAY, Nov. 8, 1873.

CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling green, New York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

ailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool n THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

EPUBLIC.........SATURDAY, Nov. 8, at 8 A. M.
AELIC.........THURSDAY, Nov. 13, at 12 M.
DRIATIC.........SATURDAY, Nov. 15, at 1:30 P. M.
ALTIC.........SATURDAY, Nov. 22, 6 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, ombining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in IDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons d stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. hose wishing to send for friends from the old country n now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to ris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, ina, &c.

Drafts from $1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

MAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

yal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

ITY OF CHESTER.........Saturday, Nov. 8, 8 A. M.
TY OF BRUSSELS.........Saturday, Nov. 15, 2 P. M.
TY OF PARIS.........Saturday, Nov. 22, 7 A. M.
TY OF RICHMOND.........Saturday, Nov. 29, 1 P. M.
TY OF MONTREAL.........Saturday, Dec. 6, 7 A. M.
TY OF CHESTER.........Saturday, Dec. 13, 12 M.

d each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from r No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

ABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

TEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

assengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

rafts issued at lowest rates.

or Cabin Passage and general business apply at the mpany's office, No. 15 Broadway.

or Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

r to
DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.
S. CREAGH, No. 102 State st., Boston.
C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark st., corner Lake st., cago.
M. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

W-YORK TO BRISTOL, ENG., DIRECT.

ing goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel.

e steamers of this line will sail from Pier No. 18, River, as follows:

AGON, WESTERN.........Tuesday, Nov. 25
T LYOTT, EVATT.........Wednesday, Dec. 10
AT WESTERN, STAMPER.........Saturday, Dec. 20
NWALL, GIBSON, to follow.

bin passage, $70 currency; intermediate, $45 curr; steerage, $30 currency. Parties wishing to for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. s for $1 and upward. For freight or passage ap

E. R. MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 70 South st., New-York.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.

is Company takes the risk of insurance (up to 0,000 in gold) on each of its vessels, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.

E MOST SOUTHERLY ROUTE HAS ALWAYS BEEN ADOPTED BY THIS COMPANY TO AVOID ICE AND HEADLANDS.

ECE, THOMAS.........Saturday, Nov. 8, at 8 A. M.
N, GRACE.........Saturday, Nov. 15, at 2 P. M.
Y, THOMSON.........Saturday, Nov. 22, at 8 A. M.
NCE, ANDREWS.........Saturday, Nov. 29, at 1 P. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.

MARK, SUMNER.........Tuesday, Nov. 18, at 8 A. M.

in passage, $70, $80, $90, currency. Steerage, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, onderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London, at lowest rates.

further information apply at the Company's , No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL TEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, ALLING AT BREST.

e splendid vessels on this favorite route for the inent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as fol-

E DU HAVRE.........SURMONT...Saturday, Nov. 15
EIRE.........DAURE....Saturday, Nov. 29
AURENT.........ROUSSAU...Saturday, Dec. 13

E OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

cabin.........$125 | Second cabin.........$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

erican travelers going to, or returning from, the nent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both sit by English railway and the discomforts of crossne Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and ex-

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

E LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM ANY will dispatch one of their first-class full- iron screw steam-ships from NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, lows:

O, Capt. MOORE.........Nov. 12, 11:30 A. M.
OTA, Capt. HUDSON.........Nov. 19, 2:30 P. M.
ONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN.........Nov. 26, 10 A. M.
DA, Capt. FORSYTH.........Dec. 3, 2 P. M.
HATTAN, Capt. PRICE, JR.........Dec. 10, 10:30 A. M.
ING, Capt. GUARD.........Dec. 17, ——

in passage, $80, gold.
rage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

ANCHOR LINE.

mers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of t., EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

a.........Sat., Nov. 8	Italia.........Wed., Nov. 19
ria....Wed., Nov. 12	India.........Sat., Nov. 22
nia....Sat., Nov. 15	Macedonia...Wed., Nov. 26

CABIN PASSAGE TO OR FROM
Glasgow, Liverpool, or Londonderry,
steamers, $65 and $75; return, $130, currency.
t. steamers, $65 and $75; return, $130, gold.
STEERAGE PASSAGE.
lasgow, Liverpool, London, Queenstown, Londonderry, Belfast, Bristol, or Cardiff, $30, currency.
ts for any amount at lowest rates.
pany's offices, No. 7 Bowling green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROS., Agents.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

SERVICE FOR WEST INDIES, HAVANA, VENEZUELA, AND SPANISH MAIN.

Company's iron screw steamers are appointed to follows: (Loading berth pier 12 N. R.) For Hayti, a, (Maracaibo,) Venezuela, and Porto Rico, CLA-, Nov. 7. For Kingston, Santa Martha, and lla, ATLAS, Nov. —. For Kingston, Carthagena, vanilla, ETNA, Nov. 21. For freight and passage to

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents,
No. 56 Wall st. and No. 59 Pine st.

FIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE.

RSDAY, Nov. 20, steamer ACAPULCO leaves Pier North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, ting with steamer at Panama for Acapulco, Man-, Mazatlan, and San Francisco, and also, with ers for Central American and South Pacific ports. mers for Japan and China leave San Francisco on t and 16th of each month. passage or freight apply at the company's office, o. 42, North River, New-York.

BULLAY, Supt. G. H. BRADBURY, President.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

dies or gentlemen going to travel on the Conti- Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, never leave Paris without one. Their services valuable in relieving the traveler from multipliciares and troubles respecting passports, examina- and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best acdation, in protecting the traveler from impostnd an infinity of annoyances to which they are d in various parts of the continent. Competent stworthy couriers and traveling servants may be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIe. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Nov. 8, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Nov. 8, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Nov. 11, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Nov. 13, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A., G. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.	GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT
AND
PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING TRI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M.
from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Nov. 8.
CHARLESTON, Capt. JAMES BERRY, Tuesday, Nov. 11.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Thursday, Nov. 13.

Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of ladin issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY, CURTIS, Nov. 11.
Steam-ship WILMINGTON, HOLMES, Nov. 18.
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, MORTON, Nov. 4.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. MCKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line,
Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico).........Nov. 8
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana via Nassau).........Nov. 13
CUBA, (Havana direct).........Nov. 15
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct).........Nov. 20
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana only).........Nov. 27

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CITY OF MERIDA.........Nov. 13
Will sail from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

Drafts for £1 and upward and passage tickets by steam-ship and sailing packets issued at the lowest rates by TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway

STEAMBOATS.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY.

Passage $1 50. The elegant steam-boats SUNNYSIDE and POWELL leave Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy-st., daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M., connecting with morning trains on Rensselaer and Saratoga, New-York Central, and Troy and Boston Railroads for all points north, east, and west. The most direct route to Saratoga, Lake George, and Montreal. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to destination.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

STEAMER SEA BIRD, FOOT OF FRANKLIN st., for Red Bank and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, Nov. 3...2:30 P. M.	Monday, Nov. 3...7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 4th.....2:30 P. M.	Tuesday, 4th.....7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 6th....9:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 5th..7:30 A. M.
Saturday, 8th...10:30 A. M.	Friday, 7th.......8:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 11th....1:00 P. M.	Monday, 10th.....8:00 A. M.
Thursday, 13th...2:00 P. M.	Wed'day, 12th..10:00 A. M.
	Friday, 14th.....12:00 M.

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE.—LEAVE Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock P. M. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers.

W. H. GOODSPEED, Vice President.
SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, No. 112 South-st.
JUNE 1, 1873.

BUY TICKETS TO PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON, via NEPTUNE LINE, Pier No. 27 North River; fare, $4 25, cabin; $3 25, deck.

NO MIDNIGHT CHANGES.
ISAAC ODELL, Agent.

NINETY-SECOND STREET FERRY TO ASTORIA, running quarter-hourly, offers the shortest uptown connection by good roads with every point on north side of Long Island.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 11 P. M.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, via "Pennsylvania Air-Line," at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M. For Baltimore and Washington, via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at 7:30 P. M. daily.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7:30, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, 3:10, and 6:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:10 P. M.

Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 7:20, 8:10, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, and 7:30 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8:10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 6:10 and 7:30 P. M.

For East Millstone, 8:10 A. M., 12 noon, and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 3 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation, for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 6:10 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows:—From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 and 6:40 A. M., 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 6:05, 6:40 A. M., and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:05, 6:40, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:22, 6:05, 6:40, 6:50, 11:55, A. M. and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d-St.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Boston Express via Springfield, at 8:05 and 10 A. M. 3 and 8:05 P. M., via Shore Line at 1 and 9:07 P. M.

Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:05, 10, (Ex.,) A. M.; 12 M.; 1, (Ex.,) 3, (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:35, and 5:10, (Local Ex.,) 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:07, (Ex.,) P. M.

To South Norwalk at 3:15 (Ex.) and 6:35 P. M.

To Stamford at 10:10 A. M., 2:20, 3:15, 4:45, 5:40, 6:35, and 7:20 P. M.

The 8:05 P. M. Express stops at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and the 9:07 P. M. Express at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

Sunday Boston Mail Trains at 7:05 P. M. via Springfield, and 9:07 P. M. via Providence.

Drawing-room Cars on Day Express and Sleeping-cars on Night Express Trains.

Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of Company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, who will also check baggage from residence to destination.

For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depots.

JOHN T. MOODY,
Sup't of N. Y. and N. H. Div.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty-st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R. R.; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also, with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also, to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing June 30, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

4:30 A. M.—News train for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton.

6:00 A. M.—Way train for Somerville.

7:00 A. M.—Way train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with D. L. and W. R. R.

9:00 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:15 A. M. and 12:00 M.—Way trains for Somerville.

12:50 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—For Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4:00 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6:00 and 7:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 and 11:30 P. M.—Way trains for Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 4:30, 5:30, 6, 6:20, 6:45, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:15, 11, 11:45 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:50, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 7, 7:30, 7:45, 8:20, 9:15, 10:30, 11:30 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER,
Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

Trains leave depot, foot South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows:

8:30 A. M., Patchogue Mail.
11 A. M., Babylon Accommodation.
2 P. M., Babylon Accommodation.
4 P. M., Patchogue Express.
5 P. M., Patchogue Accommodation.
6 P. M., Babylon Accommodation.
7 P. M., Merrick Accommodation.
Sunday, 9 A. M., Babylon Accommodation.

Boat leaves Grand and Roosevelt street Ferries, New-York, twenty minutes before leaving time at South 8th st.

All trains connect for Hempstead.

L. S. CANFIELD, Superintendent.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE

FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,
NO. 167 MADISON AVENUE.

BELLES-LETTRES CLASS for advanced pupils, with special reference to Literature, History, &c. Attendance from 10 to 12:15, French included.

ACADEMIC COURSE, thorough and complete.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT, with INFANT class for little girls who are learning to read. Object lessons.

French, German, Drawing, Light Gymnastics, &c.

MR. & MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

N. B.—The LECTURES will begin early in November. Former pupils always welcome.

ST. JOHN'S HALL
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR
Young Ladies and Children,
REV. THEODORE IRVING, LL. D., RECTOR,
No. 21 West 32d st.

The aim of this school is to give the highest Christian culture, and to afford a most thorough and extensive English education.

Great care will be had that each pupil acquires a *practical knowledge* of the French language.

On THURSDAY, 13th November, a *special class in English Literature*, with readings from the best authors, will be formed by Dr. Irving, for ladies who have completed their studies, but would like to avail themselves of the advantages of such a course.

MOUNT WASHINGTON
COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

Dr. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
NOS. 126 AND 128 EAST 24TH ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
NINETEENTH YEAR BEGINS SEPT. 22.

College, business, West Point, Annapolis, French, German, Spanish, &c. Primary department, gymnasium. Twenty-five teachers. PROF. ELIE CHARLIER.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NO. 252 MADISON AV., (38th st.)
School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

Departments—Primary, Junior, and Senior English, Junior and Senior Classical, Modern Languages, and Drawing.

Twentieth annual circular sent on application.

COLLEGIATE ACADEMY.

S. A. FARRAND and D. S. EVERSON, Principals. 729 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park, Reopens Sept. 24. Great pains are taken to teach boys HOW TO STUDY. THE PRINCIPALS DEVOTE THEIR WHOLE TIME TO GIVING PERSONAL INSTRUCTION.

Among their patrons are

T. S. Hastings, D. D.	H. E. Montgomery, D. D.
Howard Crosby, D. D.	Prof. H. B. Smith, D. D.
T. Gallaudet, D. D.	Prof. C. Short, LL. D.
J. O. Murray, D. D.	Prof. C. A. Joy, Ph. D.
E. H. Chapin, D. D.	W. A. Hammond, M. D.
H. D. Ganse, D. D.	E. W. Lambert, M. D.
G. L. Prentiss, D. D.	J. L. Campbell, M. D.

MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF.
BOYS' SCHOOL.

Mrs. George Vandenhoff will open her Boarding and Day School for boys at No. 106 West 42d st., close to Reservoir Park, Sept. 18.

Number of boarding pupils limited to eight.

School hours from 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

Application may be made as above.

MISS HAINES
AND
MLLE. DE JANON

Respectfully announce that a class for training KINDERGARTEN TEACHERS will commence Nov. 3, by Mrs. KRAUS, late Miss MARIA BOELTE. Also, a class for MOTHERS, and a WEEKLY CLASS, for training YOUNG LADIES for work among the poor.

Application to enter either class can be made at No. 10 Gramercy Park, after 2 o'clock P. M.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
A BOARDING SCHOOL
for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian MEN.
ESTABLISHED 1854.
Earnest teaching. Common-sense management.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MLLE. L. SEE
AND MME. C. MEARS
No. 222 Madison av., New-York,

Beg to announce that their French classes in conversation and literature will commence MONDAY, Nov. 3. Hours, 12 to 1 P. M. and 3 to 4 P. M.

MISS STEERS'
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 12 East 47th-st.,

will reopen Sept. 22. School carriages will be sent for pupils without charge.

MRS. WILLIAMES',
No. 26 West 39th st., near 5th av.

English and French Boarding and Day School. Classes and lectures commenced.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL for the schools of Science, Technology, Mines, Architecture, &c. ALFRED COLIN, late Engineer Corps United States Navy and Professor at Naval Academy, No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d st.

MISS DU VERNET WILL REOPEN HER BOARDing and Day School for boys under fifteen years of age, at No. 102 West 29th st., one door from 6th av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24. Miss Du Vernet is assisted by competent masters.

HOME INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARrytown, N. Y., combining home care with a thorough course of study in the English branches, the languages, and music. Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their English and French Day School for young ladies and children, No. 148 Madison av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.—Superior advantages for boys; studies resumed Sept. 17. Circulars of

ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

DR. BERTHET'S FRENCH, ENGLISH, CLASSIcal, Mathematical Boarding and Day School for boys opens Sept. 22; No. 52 West 54th st. Prospectus at Lockwood's, No. 812 Broadway.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS WILL reopen her French and English Day School for young ladies and children, at her new residence, No. 23 West 48th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 29.

FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH RAPIDLY and practically taught, in classes or privately. No. 56 South 5th av., first floor.

ELIZABETH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—A home for boys, Elizabeth, N. J.

REV. J. C. WYCKOFF.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS—FROM SIX TO TWENty-one years of age, No. 117 East 36th st.

IDA M. ELIOT. ANNA C. BRACKETT.

YONKERS (ON HUDSON) COLLEGIATE INstitute.—High School for young ladies. Send for circulars. T. J. JACKSON, Principal.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES, AS BOARDING PUpils, are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.

$200 TO $250 PER YEAR.—HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE, Long Island. E. HINDS, A. M.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

BAY VIEW INSTITUTE, BABYLON, LONG Island—Boarding School for boys.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 229 East 19th st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 23.

THE MISSES HUBBARD'S SCHOOL, NO. 30 East 28th st., will reopen Sept. 22.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL, MATHEmatical, and English teacher, scholar, and gold medalist of foreign university, desires private pupils. Prepares for college, (English or American.) City reference of highest class. Address TUTOR, No. 115 East 10th st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., bet. 7th and 8th av

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

PEW—DR. TYNG'S CHURCH, MADISON AV.—FOR sale or rent. Inquire by note at 296 Madison av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A REMARKABLE PAIR OF HORSES.

A pair of the noblest specimens that ever descended from the celebrated horse PATHFINDER are now offered for sale.

They are 5 and 6 years old, SOUND and KIND, DARK DAPPLE GRAY, very closely matched, and for style, speed, action, and beauty combined are not excelled by any pair of horses in this State. Can be seen at San Francisco Stables at Utica, Oneida County, N. Y.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HORSES BOARDED FOR WINTER.—SIXteen miles in New-Jersey; ninety acres pasturage; best timothy, hay, and water; fine stabling; horses taken from and delivered in the City. Address or call on H. E. PICKERT & CO., No. 28 Old slip, corner Front st.

HORSE BLANKETS, HARNESS, SADDLES, and all kinds of saddlery goods extensively manufactured. A full line of blankets for street and stable. Plush and other carriage robes of every quality.

C. B. SMITH & CO., No. 40 Warren st.

HORSE BLANKETS AND CARRIAGE ROBES.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT IN ALL GRADES WILL BE FOUND AT

HARMER, HAYS & CO'S., No. 72 Beekman st.

BOARD FOR HORSES CAN BE OBTAINED AT the stock farm of WM. T. CARPENTER, Glen Cove, Long Island. Reference, I. H. Gray, No. 212 5th av.

BOARDING AND LODGING

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 302 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—A PARLOR AND BEDroom, or one well-furnished room, in a private family, without board; rent about $40 to $50 per month; location between 5th and 6th avs., 16th and 30th sts. Address, with full particulars, D. J. C., Union Club, 5th av., corner of 21st st.

MRS. M. B. SUMNER,
No. 22 East 35th st.,

Has one second-story suite, unexpectedly vacated, to let for the Winter, with or without private table.

51ST ST., WEST, NO. 16.

Handsomely-furnished rooms, with board, for families or single gentlemen, en suite or singly; house and appointments first class; references exchanged.

NO. 120 EAST 19TH ST., BETWEEN 4TH AV. and Irving place.—A suite of furnished rooms, with board, will be rented to a family desiring a refined and comfortable home, and willing to pay a remunerative price.

FIFTH AV., NO. 76.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, en suite or singly, with board; an entire floor, with all conveniences, private bath, &c.; private table, if desired; references.

FIFTH AV.,

Between 11th and 12th sts.—A suite of three or six large, elegant, light rooms, just put in complete order, with private table, in the spacious double house No. 45 5th av.; references exchanged.

TO LET—TO GENTLEMEN ONLY, WITHOUT board, two large sunny rooms, newly painted and furnished, hot and cold water, fire and gas, large closets; private family. Parties appreciating quiet and cleanliness, apply at No. 145 East 29th st.

FIFTH AV., NO 347.—SECOND FLOOR, NEWLY furnished, entirely or en suite; first-class table either public or private; unexceptionable references given and required.

NO. 23 GRAMERCY PARK.

Elegantly-furnished second floor, en suite or separate, with or without private table; location unexceptionable; highest references given and required. Mrs. BACH.

A LARGE NUMBER OF ELEGANTLY FURNISHed floors and suites of rooms to let; private table or otherwise. Always apply at Agency of W. J. COLES & CO., No. 1,292 Broadway.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A MAGNIFIcently furnished first floor, of four large rooms; private table; half block from Brevoort House. Apply at Everett Library, No. 588 6th av.

NO. 143 EAST 39TH ST., NEAR LEXINGTON av.—Desirable rooms, large and small, southern exposure, with good table, at moderate rates; reference exchanged.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST ST.

The comforts of a refined home, with handsome suite of rooms and liberal table; also, large room on fourth floor. References exchanged.

NO. 10 EAST 28TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Back parlor, southern exposure, and large front bedroom. Small social family. To agreeable party terms to suit.

NO. 40 IRVING PLACE, OPPOSITE WESTMINSTER HOTEL.—To rent, with board, one large front room on the second floor in small family. References required.

NO. 50 WEST 19TH ST.—ELEGANT SUITE OF newly-furnished rooms; private table if desired; also large and small rooms, for gentlemen; strictly first-class table.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—SPACIOUS SECOND floor, en suite or separately, with private table or board; also family and single rooms on third floor.

NO. 17 WAVERLEY PLACE.—DESIRABLE rooms, elegantly furnished, on the first and upper floors, for families and single gentlemen, with first-class board.

TWO GENTLEMEN OR A MAN AND WIFE CAN find good room, with board, where there are but few persons, by giving good reference. Inquire at No. 81 1st st.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND Madison avs.—Parlor floor; also, large rooms on second floor, (just vacated,) for single gentlemen or gentleman and wife; private table if desired.

FIFTH AV., NO. 297.—A HANDSOMELY-FURnished parlor-floor, with bath, &c., with private table, at moderate prices; also rooms for gentlemen.

NO. 36 EAST 12TH ST., WEST OF BROADway, one or two desirable rooms with board for gentleman and wife, or two or three gentlemen; references.

NO. 40 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY—One room on second floor, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, with board; reference.

NO. 11 WEST 30TH ST.

A suite of rooms on third floor to let, with board. References exchanged.

DESIRABLE ROOMS,

en suite or singly, can be obtained, with board, at No. 17 East 37th st.; references exchanged.

NO. 10 EAST 33D ST.—SPACIOUS SECOND floor, handsomely furnished, with or without private table. Also, front room on fourth floor.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOM TO let, suitable for one or two gentlemen; private family; reference. 130 Lexington av., corner 31st st.

A FIRST AND SECOND FLOOR TO LET, with private table only; private bath-room, closets, &c. No. 33 East 20th st., near Broadway.

NO. 250 MADISON AV., CORNER 38TH ST.—A suite of four rooms, handsomely furnished, with private table, water, and bath.

SEVENTEENTH STREET.

Very desirable rooms to let, en suite or separately, with board, at No. 117 East 17th st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM TO TWO young gentlemen. Inquire on the premises, No. 168 West 34th st.

NO. 33 WEST 31ST ST.—A SUITE OF FOUR or six rooms, with or without private table.

FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM ON SECOND floor to let, with board, at No. 109 East 31st st.

NO. 78 MADISON AV., CORNER 28TH ST.—Rooms to let with board on first and second floors.

WINTER RESORTS.

AIKEN, S. C.—"RICHLAND COTTAGE," DElightfully situated, adjoining a magnificent pine park of 200 acres, is now open for the reception of guests. The proprietress can be seen and full particulars obtained by addressing Mrs. LEWIS, care of C. H. Oliver, No. 1 Park place, New-York.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR WROUGHT AND CAST IRON WORK FOR THE UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY.

UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE,
NEW-YORK CITY,
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, Oct. 20, 1873.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent until 12 M. of the 10th day of November, 1873, for furnishing, delivering, fitting, and putting in place the wrought and cast iron work of the window frames, architraves, finishings, and sashes of the external openings of the first story, the window frames, architraves, and finishings of the external openings of the second, third, and fourth stories, and the door frames, architraves, and finishings of the interior openings of the second, third, and fourth stories, all as exhibited on the drawings described in the specifications, and called for in the schedule.

Copies of the drawings, specifications, and schedule may be had on application at this office.

All scaffolding required by the contractors to put the work in place will be furnished by the Government free of charge, but will be erected by the contractors.

Proposals will be made by the piece for the various articles of wrought and cast iron work, as provided for in the schedule.

The work will not be subdivided among different bidders, but will be considered in the aggregate.

The whole of the work to the first story must be delivered and set in position within four months from date of acceptance of proposal, and the remainder of the work as rapidly as required by the Superintendent and the progress of the work on the building.

Payments will be made monthly, deducting ten per cent. until the final completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond, in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, ($25,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court or the District Attorney of the district wherein he resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered, neither will any proposal be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of wrought or cast iron work, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the work.

Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Bids for Iron Work," and addressed to

C. T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

PROPOSALS FOR PRINTING, BINDING, &c.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Common Council until TUESDAY, Nov. 11, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, for printing, indexing, and binding proceedings of the Common Council for the year 1872.

For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY.—NILSSON—LES HUGUENOTS.

THE EIGHTEENTH AND NINETEENTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHTS OF THE STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.

THIS FRIDAY, Nov. 7, and on MONDAY, Nov. 10, at 8 P. M.

First and second representations of Meyerbeer's Grand Opera,

LES HUGUENOTS.

Valentina.........Mme. CHRISTINE NILSSON
Marguerite.........Mlle. ALICE MARESI
Urban, the Page.........Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY
Raoul de Nangis.........Signor CAMPANINI
Count de St. Bris.........M. VICTOR MAUREL
Count de Nevers.........Signor DEL PUENTE
Marcel.........Signor NANNETTI
BOY, BANFI, &c. &c. &c.
GRAND ORCHESTRA, 50. GRAND CHORUS, 60.

The Bohemian Dance in the third act by MLLE. BILLON, CORYPHEES, AND CORPS DE BALLET.

Musical Director and Conductor.........Signor E. MUZIO

On SATURDAY NEXT, NOV. 8, AT 1:30,
GRAND GALA NILSSON MATINEE.

MARTHA. NILSSON. CAPOUL.
Mme. CHRISTINE NILSSON as.........Lady Henrietta
Miss A. L. CARY as.........Nancy
M. VICTOR CAPOUL as.........Lionel
Signor DEL PUENTE as.........Plunket
Signora SCOLARA as.........Tristan

PRICES OF ADMISSION, EVENING PERFORMANCES:
General admission, $2. Family Circle, $1.
Reserved seats, (according to location,) $1 and $2 extra.

NOTICE.—Prices for MATINEE, Nov. 8, at 1:30 P. M.: Admission, $2. Reserved seats, $1 extra.

Seats and boxes for all the above now at the Academy; also, No. 701 Broadway, and No. 114 Broadway.

THE FIRST (1st) GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT,
AT WALLACK'S THEATRE, SUNDAY, NOV. 9.
By the principal members of the
STRAKOSCH OPERA COMPANY.
For particulars see Concert advertisement.

MAX MARETZEK'S
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
THE GREAT STAR COMBINATION.
LUCCA. MURSKA
TAMBERLICK.
VIZZANI, JAMET.
TWO NIGHTS ONLY,
at the
LYCEUM THEATRE, 14TH ST.,
THURSDAY, 13th,
MAGIC FLUTE.
FRIDAY, 14th,
IL TROVATORE.

Full particulars in next Sunday's papers. Sale of tickets to commence on Monday, the 10th, at the Lyceum Theatre, and usual places.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. DOMINICK MURRAY.
BENEFIT, AND LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF
MR. DOMINICK MURRAY.

EVENING at 8. The eminent artist DOMINICK MURRAY in his new drama of ROPED IN. ROPED IN.	AFTERNOON at 2. The sensation drama of CRIMES OF A GREAT CITY. Concluding with the WANDERING MINSTREL.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.
THIS EVENING,
JUSTICE.
Mr. FRANK ROCHE, Miss GERTRUDE KELLOGG,
and company in cast.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. 23D ST.

Every evening at 8. Saturday matinee at 2. Crowded with fashionable and delighted audiences. Two hours' fun. All new acts. Dan Bryant, Unsworth Eugene, Hart, Reed, Seymour.

PROF. HARTZ. DR. COLTON.

Prof. HARTZ will perform his surprising and astonishing MAGICAL ILLUSIONS, after which Dr. COLTON will exhibit his LAUGHING GAS, at the Cooper Institute, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 5 and 7. Tickets 25 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents. Commence at 8.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

SECOND PUBLIC REHEARSAL,
FRIDAY, NOV. 7, AT 2:30 P. M.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF 100 PERFORMERS.
Herr CARL BERGMANN, Conductor.

Tickets, reserved seats, and boxes are for sale at the principal music stores, by applying to the Secretary at the time of rehearsals, or at his office, No. 302 5th st.

D SCHAAD, Secretary.

MR. TRENOR'S RECEPTION DANSANTE,
At Lyric Hall No. 723 6th av., FRIDAY EVENING, 7th inst., at 8 o'clock, IS OPEN (without card) to LADIES and GENTLEMEN of respectability.

LECTURES.

HISTORICAL LECTURES.—THE FOURTH of Mr. WM. L. KINGSLEY'S LECTURES ON FRANCE will be given, in ASSOCIATION HALL, on FRIDAY MORNING, at 11 o'clock. Subject—"The War in Vendée of 1793. Single tickets, $1, at Geo. P. Putnam's Sons.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room B.—Parlor for ladies.—Branch No. 1,207 Broadway. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold. LINDO BROS.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.—THAT ON THE 27th day of October, A. D. 1873, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOSEPH S. WOOLF, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Nos. 12 and 14 John street, in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register, on the 18th day of November, A. D. 1873, at 12 o'clock M.

OLIVER FISKE, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

NO. 4,174.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY H. WILLIAMS and JESSE WILKINSON, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 31st day of October, A. D. 1873. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Henry H. Williams and Jesse Wilkinson, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, by the District Court of said district.

CHARLES SAVARY, Assignee.
AUDLEY W. GAZZAM, Counsel for Assignee,
n7-1aw3wF* No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM A. WOODBRIDGE and STEPHEN M. JEWELL, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—At Chatham Village, Columbia County, New-York, on the 25th day of October, A. D. 1873.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his election and approval as assignee of William A. Woodbridge and Stephen M. Jewell, of the village and town of Chatham, in said County of Columbia, New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts by Hon. Charles L. Beale, Register in Bankruptcy of said Court, on their own petition.

o31-1aw3wF GEO. L. MORRIS, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of STRONG WADSWORTH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy, No. 4,228.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Strong Wadsworth, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 29th day of October, A. D. 1873.

ROBERT L. FABIAN, Assignee,
n7-1aw3wF* No. 112 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD H. BRUYN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Egbert Whitaker, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Edward H. Bruyn, of the town of Shawangunk, in the County of Ulster, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his creditors' petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Newburgh, N. Y., the 6th day of November, A. D. 1873.

n7-1aw3wF* EDWIN T. SKIDMORE, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN B. BRONK, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Egbert Whitaker, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of John B. Bronk, of the town of Coxsackie, in the County of Greene, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Coxsackie, N. Y., the 5th day of November, A. D. 1873.

n7-1aw3wF JACOB C. VAN DYCK, Assignee.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.:—At the City of New-York, the 6th day of November, 1873.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of C. GARDNER WEAVER, of the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
n7-1aw3wF* No. 40 Wall st., New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, ss.—At Newark, on the 22d day of October, A. D. 1873.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of EUGENE A. BLEYTHING, of Perth Amboy, in the County of Middlesex, and JAMES F. MARSH, of Madison, in the County of Morris, and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.

E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.
o24-1aw3wF* No. 782 Broad st., Newark, N. J.

MUSICAL.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS, NEW AND SECOND-HAND, of FIRST-CLASS MAKERS will be sold at LOWER PRICES for cash, or on INSTALLMENTS, or for rent, in CITY or COUNTRY, during this financial crisis, by HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 BROADWAY, THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED IN NEW-YORK. AGENTS WANTED to sell WATERS' CELEBRATED CONCERTO and ORCHESTRAL ORGANS and PIANOS. Illustrated catalogues mailed. GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO THE TRADE.

CHICKERING, STEINWAY, AND SEVENTY-five other fine upright, square, and grand pianos and organs very low for cash, on installments, and for rent; also, organs and pianos, with keys and mechanical attachment, appropriate for exhibitions and places of amusement. S. K. HALL & CO., No. 15 East 14th st.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS.

SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

CHURCH PIPE ORGANS.—W. H. DAVIS & SON, No. 40 Downing st., offer for sale, at reduced prices, one eight-stop and two twelve-stop organs, pedal bass, sixteen feet tone; also, one twenty stops do., warranted superior in tone and workmanship.

WANTED—FOR A CHURCH CHOIR, A SHORT DIStance from City, a soprano voice. Address N. H. L., No. 197 Chambers st.

AMUSEMENTS.

P. T. P. T.
BARNUM'S BARNUM'S

P. T. BARNUM'S

GREAT WORLD'S FAIR!
GREAT WORLD'S FAIR!
GREAT WORLD'S FAIR!

P. T. BARNUM'S

BUT A FEW DAYS REMAIN FOR THIS MONSTER MUSEUM, MENAGERIE, AND CIRCUS IN NEW-YORK. GRAND ARENIC EXHIBITIONS AT 2 AND 8 O'CLOCK, WHEN APPEAR IN RAPID SUCCESSION THE LEADING EQUESTRIANS—MALE AND FEMALE—FAMOUS ACROBATS, GYMNASTS AND VAULTERS, AND THE MOST DARING TRAPEZISTS IN THE WORLD.

NEW EUROPEAN TALENT—FORWARDED BY MR. BARNUM DIRECT—AT EACH EXHIBITION.

MADISON AV. AND 26TH ST.

ADMISSION 50c. CHILDREN UNDER NINE, 25c.

SEE MONS. AND MLLE. NELSON IN THEIR GREAT EQUESTRIAN CHANGE ACT.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—BEGINS AT 8.
23D ST. AND 8TH AV.
This magnificent Theatre now open at
SPECIE PRICES.
Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents extra.
Family Circle, 40 cents.

EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK
the
Great Local
Folly,
ROUND THE CLOCK.

Full of realistic City scenes—City people and City life. Characters by G. L. FOX, FRANK HARDENBERGH, CHARLES LECLERCQ, M. A. KENNEDY, Mrs. C. M. WALCOT, Miss FANNY HAYWARD, ADELAIDE LENNOX, &c., &c.

SATURDAY AT 1:30,
LAST MATINEE of ROUND THE CLOCK.

MONDAY NEXT,
the great local drama of City and Hudson River life,
FLASH OF LIGHTNING,
with a tremendous cast, and every scene new.

BROADWAY THEATRE, NO. 730 BROADWAY.
SPECIE PRICES.

Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats in parquet and balcony, 50 cents; family circle, 40 cents.

EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK
And
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30.

Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY'S famous local drama, originally produced at this theatre seven years ago,

UNDER
the
GAS-LIGHT!!!

SATURDAY, Nov. 8, special bill, THE ACTRESS OF PADUA, and debut of Miss VIRGINIA VAUGHN. Also, UNDER THE GAS-LIGHT, with the great railroad and pier scene acts. MONDAY, Nov. 10, engagement of Miss CARLOTTA LECLERCQ, and first night of Mr. Wilkie Collins' own version of

THE NEW MAGDALEN!!!

PROF. HARTZ.—DR. COLTON. MAGIC. LAUGHing Gas. Cooper Institute, This, Thursday Evening, Nov. 7, 25 and 50 cents.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. BEGINS AT 8.
No. 624 Broadway, No. 624.
TRIUMPHANT!
FLATTERING RECEPTION!
SECOND WEEK
of the eminent natural actor,
ROBERT McWADE,
in his grand impersonation of
RIP VAN WINKLE.
Characterization unequaled,
Most brilliant dramatic effects.
* * * * ADMISSION * * * *
50 cents, 75 cents, and $1.
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES at 2.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.
2d and 3d avs., between 63d and 64th sts.
THOROUGHLY WARMED
by ample steam pipes.
ASTONISHING MACHINERY,
fully working from 10 to 12 M., 3 to 5 and 7 to 10 P. M.
WONDERFUL PRODUCTS
of exceeding excellence and beauty.
DELIGHTFUL MUSIC
from 3 to 5 and 8 to 10 P. M.
ADMISSION, 50 CENTS CHILDREN, 25 CENTS.
Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. LESSEE, J. B. BOOTH.
MR. EDWIN BOOTH FOR FOUR WEEKS ONLY.
HAMLET
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30,
THE LADY OF LYONS.
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH.........as.........CLAUDE MELNOTTE

Seats secured in advance at the theatre, and at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

NATIONAL AMATEUR GYMNASTIC
AND
ATHLETIC TOURNAMENT.
Proceeds to Poor of New-York City.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 8.

Interesting contests by gentleman amateurs from all parts of the country. Two hundred entries. Admission, $1; reserved seats, $1 50. Tickets at No. 3 Maiden lane, No. 29 Pine st., No. 6 East 28th st., Y. M. C. Association Gymnasium.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.
Choice selections from her own works.
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 7.

Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents. For sale at the hall. Young Men's Christian Association membership ticket admits member and lady.

PROF. HARTZ.—DR. COLTON. MAGIC. LAUGHing Gas. Cooper Institute, This, Thursday Evening, Nov. 7, 25 and 50 cents.

AUCTION SALES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—IN THE matter of the limited partnership of E. R. BROWN.—Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order made by the Court, Andrew Dougherty, Esq., the Receiver of the said firm, will sell at public auction at No. 26 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 20th day of November, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, by Jere. Johnson, Jr., auctioneer, two first-class envelope machines, and all the remaining book-accounts, claims, assets, and demands of the said firm of every kind whatsoever.—New-York, Nov. 6, 1873.

ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD,
Attorney for the Receiver, No. 90 Broadway, New-York City.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, (FRIday,) Nov. 7, at 11 o'clock, within their store, Pecan-nuts, Lemon-peel, Citron, Almeria Grapes, and Malaga Lemons, Lisbon Purple Grapes.

At 12 o'clock, Malaga Lemons and Almeria Grapes just landed.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HORATIO WORCESTER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of David Dows & Co., No. 20 South-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of April, 1873.

DAVID DOWS,
HENRY E. WORCESTER, } Executors.
ap25-1aw6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM P. VAN RENSSELAER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Man & Parsons, No. 56 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 31st day of July, 1873.

ALBON P. MAN,
JOHN ERVING, } Executors.
au1-1aw6m WILLIAM J. HOPPIN,

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW CARRIGAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Develin, Miller & Trull, No. 113 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of December next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of June, 1873.

THOMAS H. O'CONNOR,
Executor, &c., of Andrew Carrigan, deceased.
je13-1aw6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUIS BONARD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 100 East Twenty-second-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of February next.—Dated, New-York, the 11th day of June, 1873. HENRY BERGH, Executor.

au1-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GUSTAVE RACLE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of business, No. 92 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of October, 1873.

o17-1aw6mF* ELISE RACLE Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. RENNERT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 114 East 92d street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of October, 1873.

o24-1aw6mF* CATHARINE E. RENNERT, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY H. WARD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Evarts, Southmayd & Choate, No. 52 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of June, 1873.

CHARLES B. BUTLER,
je6-1aw6mF CHARLES H. WARD, } Executors.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
SECOND WEEK OF
A Series of
OLD AND NEW COMEDIES,
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
At 8 o'clock,
ALSO SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 1:30,
Will be presented Goldsmith's great comedy, in five acts,
Entitled
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
Mr. LESTER WALLACK.........as.........YOUNG MARLOW

Other characters by Messrs. JOHN GILBERT, HARRY BECKET, W. J. FERGUSON, G. F. BROWNE, E. M. HOLLAND, W. J. LEONARD, G. B. EDWIN; Miss KATHARINE ROGERS, Mme. PONISI, and Miss DORA GOLDTHWAITE.

SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER MATINEE,
SATURDAY, NOV. 8.

In accordance with the announcement that each of the present series of comedies would be performed

FOR TWELVE NIGHTS ONLY,

and notwithstanding the continued and increasing success attending the representation of SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER, it will be withdrawn to give place to Mr. T. W. Robertson's beautiful modern comedy of

OURS,
Which will be reproduced on
MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 10, 1873,
With
NEW AND APPROPRIATE SCENERY,
MILITARY COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS,
And a
FULL AND COMPLETE MILITARY BAND.
The cast will include
Mr. LESTER WALLACK.........as.........HUGH CHALCOTE
Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. J. B. POLK,
Mr. EDWARD ARNOTT,
(From the Haymarket Theatre, London.)
Miss KATHARINE ROGERS, Miss EFFIE GERMON,
and Mme. PONISI.

Seats can be secured two weeks in advance. Doors open at 7:30; to commence at 8. Carriages may be ordered at 10.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. SUNDAY CONCERT.

Lessee and Manager.........Mr. LESTER WALLACK

Messrs. M. & M. STRAKOSCH respectfully announce THE FIRST AND ONLY GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT, NEXT SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 9, at 8 o'clock, in which the following artists of the STRAKOSCH OPERA COMPANY will appear, with the eminent Violin Virtuoso, M. WIENIAWSKI. M. REMBELINSKI, Accompanist, AND THE GRAND ORCHESTRA OF THE STRAKOSCH OPERA.

1. Overture, "Oberon".........Orchestra
2. Trio, "Messe Solennelle,"
Miss Cary, M. Capoul, M. Maurel
3. "Il Lamento del Vate," (new).........Signor Del Puente
4. Aria, "Le Nozze di Figaro".........Mlle. Torriani
5. Violin Solo. Fantasie. "Faust"...Mr. H. Wieniawski
6. Aria, "He was Despised." "Messiah"..Miss A. L. Cary
7. "Ave Maria Stella," with violin obligato.
M. Victor Capoul and M. Henry Wieniawski.

PART II.

1. Overture, "William Tell".........Orchestra
2. Duet, Quis est homo, "Stabat Mater".........Rossini
Mlle. Ostava Torriani and Miss Annie Louise Cary.
3. Violin Solo, "Reverie".........Mr. H. Wieniawski
4. Romanza, "Eri tu." "Un Ballo in Maschera,"
M. Maurel
5. Aria, "Il Trovatore".........Mlle. Torriani
6. Romanza, "Don Pasquale".........Signor Del Puente
7. March, "Tannhauser".........Orchestra
8. Quartette, "Rigoletto".........Verdi
Mlle. Torriani and Cary—Capoul—Del Puente.

Musical Director and Conductor.........Mr. S. BEHRENS
GENERAL ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR.

Reserved seats, 50 cents extra, and $1 extra. Sale of seats at the Box office of the Academy; also Schirmer's, Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Begins at 8. Over at 11.
LAST NIGHTS OF

SIXTH WEEK and LAST NIGHTS. LAST BUT ONE MATINEE of the GENEVA CROSS.	THE GENEVA CROSS.	THOSE WHO WOULD SEE THIS CHARMING PLAY SHOULD SECURE SEATS AT ONCE.

Shortly, Mr. W. S. Gilbert's charming play, THE WICKED WORLD, which has run for upward of 175 nights in London, and in which Miss Clara Morris, Miss Kate Claxton, and Mr. McKee Rankin will make their first appearance here.

A WORLD OF SPLENDORS.
THE
BLACK CROOK
AT NIBLO'S GARDEN,
EVERY EVENING AT 7:45.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 1:30.

PROF. HARTZ.—DR. COLTON. MAGIC. LAUGHing Gas, Cooper Institute, This, Thursday Evening, Nov. 7, 25 and 50 cents.

FIRST APPEARANCE
OF
GILMORE'S
TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND,
P. S. GILMORE, LEADER,
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 18, 1873.

Tickets, reserved seats, and boxes can be obtained of Major William J. A. McGrath, No. 7 Murray st.; Captain A. Ritchie, No. 38 Fulton st.; theatre ticket office, No. 114 Broadway; theatre ticket office, No. 39 Union square, and at all the principal hotels.

THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERTS,
AT STEINWAY HALL.

The public is respectfully informed that the Seventh Season of Mr. Thomas' series of

SIX GRAND SYMPHONY CONCERTS
WILL COMMENCE ON SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 22.
SEASON TICKETS, $8 EACH,

including reserved seat, can now be obtained at the Box-office of Steinway Hall; G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; C. Henser's, No. 820 Broadway; Jordens & Martens', No. 1,164 Broadway; E. Schuberth's, No. 23 Union square, and at all the principal music and piano stores.

NOTICE.—Subscribers desirous of having the same seats for the series can select them at the Box-office of Steinway Hall DURING THIS WEEK. Circulars can be had at all the principal music and piano stores.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 11, 8 P. M.

The MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION announces the first appearance in New-York of the distinguished English novelist,

WILKIE COLLINS,

who will recite his fascinating novelette, entitled "The Dream Woman; A Mystery." Tickets, with reserved seat, $1. To be obtained at the library and 114 B'way

THE PILGRIM. PANIC PRICES
BAIN HALL, GREAT JONES ST.
Gallery, 25 cents. Parquette, 50 cents.
Balcony, $1.
Every evening at 8. Saturday at 2:30 P. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—PETER B. LYNT, JR., AND Laura J. Lynt, his wife; Ann Eliza King, John P. King, Cornelia Frances Odell, and Isaac W. Odell, against REBECCA LYNT, David Guion, Jane Wood, Henry B. E. Wood, Letitia A. Garrison and William Garrison, Catherine Purdy and Cornelius L. Purdy, Elizabeth Lyn and Morris E. Lyn, Abraham Odell and Hester Odell, Peter Odell and Letitia A. Odell, William Odell and Charity Odell, Benjamin Odell and Martha Odell, Julia Odell, Ann Maria Smith and Abel Smith, Mary Odell, Susan Pulver and John Pulver, Odell D. Lynt, Ellen J. Lynt, Cornelia Ann Gourlay and Alexander Gourlay, Terah Miller, Harriet Miller, Catherine Miller, Frances Miller, Charles Miller, Edward Miller, Thomas Losee, and Isaac Breese, executors of the last will and testament of Peter B. Lynt, deceased, Ann Maria Lynt, Mary Lynt, and Hannah Lynt.—Summons.—For Relief. (Com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, at White Plains, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 240 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, July 1, 1873.

JOHN HENRY HULL, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
No. 240 Broadway, New-York City.

The complaint herein was duly filed in said office Oct. 16, 1873. o17-1aw6wF

SUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY.—THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES, against JAMES IRWIN and AMANDA M. IRWIN, his wife; Henry Day, Sylvester Tuttle, Ezra B. Tuttle, and Augustus P. Day, defendants.—Amended summons for relief.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said amended complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 68 William street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said amended complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated 26th September, 1873.

HENRY DAY, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The amended complaint herein was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, in his office in the Court-house, City of Brooklyn, on the 27th day of September, 1873. HENRY DAY, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

o24-1aw6wF

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY.—COMBINED POWER COMPANY, plaintiff, against GEORGE W. LEWIS, ARTHUR B. LEE and JOHN LEYS, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Court-house, City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 44 Court street, City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of seventy dollars, with interest from the 9th day of December, 1872, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Aug. 28, 1873.

DALY & BROWER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, on the 24th day of September, 1873. DALY & BROWER,
o24-1aw6wF* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING,
NO. 212 5TH AV., CORNER 26TH ST.,
ARE NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Twice a week—Mondays and Thursdays, Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Once a week—Saturday mornings and Friday evenings.
Gentlemen on Monday and Thursday evenings.
Send for a circular.

AT TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th av., Reservoir square. Pupils can attend at their own convenience, and receive individual instruction in waltzing, &c. See circulars. reception dansante FRIDAY EVENING, 7th inst., at 8

BUSINESS DEPRESSION.

ARTISANS AND LABORERS OUT OF WORK.

It is now generally understood that the recent monetary crisis has exercised an unfavorable influence in every branch of trade and industry in the City. The thousands of tradesmen and laborers who find employment in connection with the various steam-ship and railroad depots along the North and East Rivers, have been for some time past very seriously affected by the general depression of business. On many of the docks not more than half the usual number of hands are employed, while on others the men are not working on full time. At some of the depots the regular complement of hands are employed, and no reduction has been made in the wages, but the general impression prevailing along South and West streets is that trade is very dull. In the ship-building line, except where contractors had orders to be filled before the panic, there is very little doing, and, as a necessary consequence, tradesmen ordinarily engaged in this way find it exceedingly difficult to provide employment. In very many of the workshops the number of employes has been reduced one-half, and as soon as the contractors complete the work at present on hand it is feared matters will be much worse, as very few new contracts are being undertaken. Confidence appears, for the time being, to have been shaken everywhere, and most people show a decided unwillingness to enter upon any new enterprise. Projected improvements which were to have been commenced in the Fall are now put off indefinitely, and the utmost caution is exercised, even in undertaking work absolutely indispensable. The proprietor of one of the workshops in West street, visited yesterday, stated that he had fifty-six men employed building a boat in Jersey City. In the adjoining shop only four men were engaged, but the employer was, of course, expecting a fresh contract in a few days. In another workshop visited the usual number of tradesmen were at work, and the proprietor had no reason to complain, though he felt business was in general very inactive, and found it rather difficult to obtain new contracts. At Donegan & Reilly's brass foundry thirty-six men were employed, which is the average number, but it was stated that business was somewhat slacker than it should be at this season. At Pier No. 10 the Traffic Superintendent of the Swiftsure Transportation Company stated that there was a falling off between New-York and Philadelphia of fully one-half the usual traffic, and this afforded little encouragement for the employment of tradesmen. At the Cromwell Steam-ship Depot, Pier No. 9, it was ascertained that the traffic with New-Orleans had decreased about one-third. Upward of 270 men are regularly employed in connection with this depot, and they are all retained on full pay.

The agent of the New-York and Baltimore Transportation line stated that there was a decrease of about one half in the Eastward bound freight, but that the Western traffic was the same as usual. In the provision trade, cargoes were not so large, but in the local flour traffic the ordinary amount of business was done. The grain trade with Baltimore had completely fallen away. Some of the men had been discharged by the company. At the new Piers Nos. 4 and 5, about 200 carpenters were employed some few weeks ago, but the number has been reduced to 80, and at the close of the present week a still further reduction will be made, as the work is now far advanced toward completion, and none but the regular tradesmen employed by the company will be retained. This will largely increase the number of tradesmen at present thrown out of employment. At the depot of the Anchor Line of steam-ships the Traffic Superintendent stated that they were receiving more freight than they could carry; and the usual number of men were engaged on the dock. Inquiries made along the East River revealed pretty much the same state of affairs. Contracts taken up before the panic for building schooners and lighters were being actively prosecuted, but few new ones had been received. In the matter of repairs very few vessels trading with European ports have been overhauled in New-York for some years past. The rate of wages is so high here that contracts can be taken at a much lower figure on the other side, and except where an absolute necessity exists for putting a vessel in order shipowners manage to have the repairs made in Liverpool or Glasgow. Contractors complain, too, that tradesmen will not do a reasonable day's work, in this City, no matter what wages they are paid, and they believe that if a reduction were made in the present rates business would become much more brisk by reason of the encouragement it would offer both to the capitalists and the contractors to undertake new work. There are several vessels lying in the docks at present in need of repair, which will be sent to Liverpool for this purpose, and the contractors consider that if the price of labor could be lowered a large number of contracts could be secured. The superiority of American workmanship is admitted by the steam-ship companies, and if a reduction could be made in the scale of charges the interests of the artisan classes would be benefited. This view has been expressed by several of the contractors, but the mechanics say, on the other hand, that so long as the price of provisions, house rent, and clothing remain at the present standard no deviation from the present rate of wages can be permitted. Upon the whole, the approaching Winter promises to pinch the ship-builders, ship-joiners, ship-smiths, and shipwrights as severely as any other class of artisans in the City.

CARPET MANUFACTURERS.

The manufacturers of carpets stand in pretty much the same ill-favored condition as the other manufacturing industries. They have a broken trade, irregular in its receipts, and controlled a great deal by the demand for particular classes of goods, which come, as it may be, within the denomination of luxuries and necessities. Therefore, as the demands for luxuries are a good deal circumscribed, those who incline in that direction are at least discreet in their purchases, and articles of necessity—or what are usually received as necessity—come within the ordinary scope of buying and selling. Even in this respect the sales are below the ordinary average. With reduced sales comes, of course, reduced production, and, as a matter of course, the ordinary employment of labor. On this account the trade languishes, and a reduction in the number of hands, or short hours, come to be the invariable result. The reduction in the labor connected with this particular trade does not amount to seventy-five per cent., as has been gathered from the statistics connected with other manufactures, but it has at least a tangible and direct significance as to the general diminution and non-production of work. Although the percentage in this particular respect does not amount to a diminution of seventy-five per cent., the hours of labor are still considerably reduced and the number of hands is much below what it used to be in the customary days of staple and enduring labor. The general disposition is to retain as many employes as possible with a corresponding reduction of the working hours, so as to meet the exigencies of the time, and at the same time distribute its difficulties with some kind of exactitude and impartial propriety. With this view most of the firms have preferred to reduce the hours of labor rather than dismiss any of those in their employment. The half system is, therefore, in some cases, in vogue, but in most instances nothing worse has come to pass than the adoption of the three-quarters time. In some other cases—and these are exceptional—the number of the workmen is partially reduced, and the hours of work are also shortened, but there is an evident desire on the part of employers not to curtail the scale of remuneration so far as is consistent with their general obligations between employers and employes.

PAPER-COLLAR MANUFACTURERS.

It might be supposed that the manufacture of paper collars would not be much affected by the present stagnation of trade. The scarcity of money, and therefore as a somewhat remote consequence, (but still tangible enough with a large section of the community,) the difficulty of meeting the laundress' ordinary bill might suggest an inclining toward paper collars. And yet the manufacture of paper-collars is on the decline, just as is every other branch of trade. It languishes amid the ordinary dull stagnation, and the reason seems to be, in a general way, the universal stagnation of trade. Of course, the scarcity of money intervenes within certain degrees, and, in a sense, that which costs a cent may be as difficult of purchase as that which costs a dollar. Unemployed workmen do not require even such trivial [illegible], or, to be more correct, are only disposed toward scarce purchases of these cheap articles of dress. It is, therefore, the old story that the general stagnation of trade, and consequent non-circulation of money, effect in greater or lesser degree every branch of the commercial system. In fact, so seemingly slight, but so absolutely extensive a thing as paper-collar manufacturing, is waning at the present time in the same way as the other branches of manufacture.

BLIND, SASH, AND DOOR MAKERS AND WOOD-MOLDERS.

The persons engaged in the blind, sash, and molding business are just affected in the same way as those engaged in the other branches of industry. They have little or nothing to do, as their work is much diminished because of the falling off in the building business. They have had minor difficulties arising out of the general suspension of labor, but they appear to think that the immediate cause of most of the evils which have come to them belongs to the slow progress which is being at present made in the building business. The general stagnation of trade meets them, they say, on the one side, and people are not disposed to renovate their houses; while, on the other hand, as there are but few new mansions there are but few necessities for new moldings, window blinds, and for other specialties of their business.

HOTEL PRICES.

In common with every class of business men in the City the proprietors of the hotels, large and small, are complaining dreadfully of the exceeding dullness of the times. As might be expected the panic, the sad effects of which have been sorely felt in every section of the Union, has had a tendency to cause a more general cessation of travel in this direction, and not until the advent of Spring can the proprietors of most of the hotels in the City expect a run of remunerative custom, and some of them speak gloomily enough of the prospect. One great cause, no doubt, which has prevented many merchants and others who are wont to frequently visit New-York to come here, must be attributed to the very exorbitant charges visitors are compelled to pay at what are numbered among the first-class hotels of the City. The prevailing prices at most of them range from $3 to $4 50 and $5 per day for transient customers, the Fifth Avenue, Clarendon, and the Windsor, the new hotel recently opened on Fifth avenue by the proprietor of the St. Nicholas, charging the latter price. Notwithstanding the fact that a majority of the hotels are far from being full, and some of them are barely paying expenses, with a trifling profit, there seems to be little disposition on the part of the proprietors to reduce the price per day. Of all the leading hotels in the City managed on the American plan, it [illegible] that but one or two have made any reduction in prices. With one or two exceptions, however, the hotels run on the European plan have, or at least claim that they have, made a reduction in the price of rooms of twenty per cent. on former prices. Some of them are offering rooms at almost any price. Hotel proprietors claim that it is the fault of landlords, and not so much their own fault, that prices are not reduced. Landlords must reduce rents before they can reduce their prices. The lease of the St. Nicholas this year is said to be $45,000 per annum more than it was in 1868. The leases of many other hotels, it is claimed, have been increased proportionately. The landlords also complain of the high price of provisions at this season of the year—meats and butter especially—the latter article alone costing forty-six cents per pound. This latter complaint is to them a great objection to a reduction in their prices. However, it has been suggested by some of the proprietors of the leading hotels, that a meeting be held at an early day, at which an effort will be made to reduce the prices, and this proposition meets with favor among many—though a few of the managers of the higher-priced establishments are not at all in favor of such a movement.

THE PUBLIC RESTAURANTS.

There are but few restaurant proprietors in this City, from Delmonico down to the owner of the smallest and most insignificant, which predominate in that section of the City traversed and inhabited principally by the poorer class of our inhabitants, that do not complain that times are not as they used to be, and that trade is duller and much less profitable. The ones that complain the most, however, are those who run the numerous restaurants and eating-saloons down town. There is almost an universal complaint among them of the dropping off of custom, and of smaller profits. The cause of this complaint is attributed to the fact that so many people employed in the several departments of business in lower New-York have within a few weeks been thrown out of employment, and another cause is that persons who never did before now see the necessity of economizing in living, and to dispense at least with every needless luxury. The proprietor of a large restaurant on Broadway, yesterday, in speaking about the dullness of the times, remarked that, of his hundreds of customers, it seemed that so many of them neither ate nor drank as they used to do. Gentlemen who a few months ago would spend a dollar or so for a lunch and bottle of ale, now would be satisfied with a piece of roast beef and a glass of lager or cup of coffee, and many of his customers ignored the bar altogether. The consequence was that his daily receipts were fifteen to twenty per cent. less. Many of the restaurant proprietors have reduced their prices, and on several of the principal streets some of them have hung out the familiar sign, "Prices Reduced." The saloons where nothing but ales and liquors are sold complain mostly of a lack of the usual custom. There are a few restaurants, however, throughout the City in which an increased business has been done during the past few weeks. These are the ones which have been noted for supplying a digestible lunch, breakfast or dinner, at moderate prices. The fact is very suggestive to the proprietors of the hundreds of high-priced establishments.

THE BRICKLAYERS' STRIKE.

PROBABLE MOVEMENT FOR A COMPROMISE—THE MEETING LAST NIGHT.

The Central Council of the United Order of American Bricklayers were in session all day, yesterday, at the Germania Assembly Rooms, corner of Twenty-sixth street and Seventh avenue. The attendance of the bricklayers on strike was small. Committees made reports with regard to the places where strikes were ordered, and where all work has ceased in consequence—the laborers having left off work as well. The following places were reported upon: Rev. Dr. Hall's Church, Fifth avenue, where the contractors have advertised for non-society men; the Western Union Telegraph Company's building, corner of Broadway and Dey street; the men in the employment of Messrs. Eidlitz; half of the men employed by Messrs. D. C. Weekes & Son; Richard Davis', and R. Darragh's men have all struck work in consequence of an attempt to reduce their wages. The men who were employed on the *Tribune* building, still hold out against the reduction, and the contractor still refuses to go back to the old rates. The council adjourned early, in order to attend the meeting of Lodge No. 1, which was held at their hall, No. 295 Third avenue, at 8 o'clock. The meeting was very largely attended, and was presided over by Thomas P. Carlin. The proceedings were conducted in secret. One of the members stated, at the conclusion of the meeting, that there was a warm debate as to the propriety of the men submitting to the proposed reduction of fifty cents, in view of the approaching Winter. It was urged that by holding out they would lose more than they would gain, because there was only a few weeks' work at best. It was further stated that a compromise was suggested, that the employers should only deduct twenty-five cents from their day's pay, instead of fifty cents. This matter was first brought before the meeting of the council, and a memorial to the employers ordered to be drawn up, and then to be submitted to this meeting. As to the disposal of the document nothing could be gleaned last night, the matter having been left over for consideration by a special committee appointed for that purpose.

EVANGELISM VERSUS DARWINISM AND ATHEISM.

Rev. Dr. Edward F. Moldehnke, Pastor of St. Peter's German Lutheran Church, in Lexington avenue and Forty-sixth street, delivered, before an intelligent and respectable audience of Germans, composed principally of church-going people at the Cooper Institute last night, an interesting discourse on the subject of the "Empire of Religious Thoughts and its Contests." The discourse embraced an elaborate argument against the teachings of atheism and materialism, and the lecturer especially subjected the views of Dr. Buechner, as advanced in his work, entitled *Kraftund Stoff*, to severe criticism. He considered it a strange and remarkable sign of the times that such a work could have obtained so large a circulation that a tenth or eleventh edition should have been required. The lecturer, in the course of his remarks, proceeded to show that a majority of the most zealous men of science and research were among the most earnest defenders of religion and Christianity. The lecturer was very successful in meeting, in the course of his arguments, the views advanced by the apostles of materialism and atheism. Referring to Darwin, he alluded to him as a scientist who had been refused admittance to the French Academy of Sciences; as one who could not be recognized as an authority in matters of research in natural history. The discourse was followed with close attention by the numerous audience.

TAMMANY GENERAL COMMITTEE.

OLIVER CHARLICK EXPELLED AT A MEETING HELD LAST EVENING.

The Tammany Hall General Committee met last evening, Mr. John W. Chandler presiding. John Morrissey called attention to the alleged efforts of the Police Department to defeat the Tammany ticket on election day, but there was no member composing the Police Board more guilty than the two Democrats in it. Oliver Charlick sought every means to prevent the election of Ledwith and other nominees of the Democratic Party, and as he belonged to the General Committee, he moved for his expulsion. [Cheers.]

Judge Ledwith said he knew of his personal knowledge that, on the morning of the election, in the Eighteenth Assembly District, inspectors were changed and thieves appointed in their stead, and thus he was deprived of 1,500 legitimate votes, through the instrumentality of Charlick. He moved, as an amendment, that a committee be appointed, to report to the meeting at once the result of evidence which would be laid before them.

Mr. Morrissey said that some of the gentlemen were too lenient in their treatment of Charlick, and they would not send people to the guillotine the same as he would. A committee was appointed consisting of Messrs. Spinola, Turpenay, Power, Quincey, and Sullivan to consider the matter. After an absence of some minutes they returned, presenting a report to the effect that as Charlick had used his influence as a Police Commissioner to defeat the candidates of the Tammany ticket, he had forfeited all right to membership, and that he be expelled. The recommendation of the committee was adopted, and engrossed copies of the resolutions were ordered to be sent to Charlick.

Col. Fellows, representing one of the committee appointed by the Tammany Hall General Committee, detailed in a long speech the experience he and his associates had at Police Head-quarters in the Superintendent's room, the telegraph office, the Police Commissioners' rooms, and the Associated Press rooms on the night of the election. After questioning Superintendent Matsell and being told that he could not account for the delay in the returns from the Seventh Senatorial District, the Police Commissioners were called on by the committee, but made a statement to the effect that they were waiting anxiously for returns from that district. The agent in charge of the Associated Press returns, being asked by the committee for returns from the Seventh Senatorial district, said his reporters had returned to him with the intelligence that the Police Captains positively declined to give them the Associated Press returns because instructions had been received from the Police Head-quarters that the returns of the Associated Press should be delivered by the Police at the same time as their own return. We waited persistently, said Col. Fellows, and at 3 o'clock in the morning the Police returns from that district began to come in slowly, but the returns which were denied to the Associated Press reporters were not sent.

A resolution was passed to prosecute all who could be proved to have interfered with Democratic voters. The meeting then adjourned.

STEAM TRANSPORTATION IN THE CANALS.

Baxter's new steam canal-boat, the City of New-York, arrived here on Wednesday night, and is now lying at Pier No. 5 East River. The cargo of the boat was 7,000 bushels of wheat, and the trip from Buffalo to New-York was made in six days and one hour. The City of New-York—about the size of an ordinary canal-boat—is considered to be an improvement on the Baxter, built by the inventors and owners of the former on the same model. It is furnished with a compound engine, combining the high and low pressure systems, and the machinery and boiler occupies no more space than has to be allotted on the horse-boats for a stable. The small engine employed only differs in construction from the ordinary marine engine used on many of the ocean steamers in having one comparatively large and two small cylinders, supplied by one steam-chest, instead of two cylinders supplied by two steam-chests. The boiler, four feet in diameter and six feet high, felted and covered with galvanized iron, standing alongside of the engine, does not occupy much space, and the small boiler and engine room is at no time uncomfortably hot. The engine is furnished with a piece of auxiliary lever machinery, which is operated from the pilot-house. The contrivance is designed to place the engine and the movements of the boat entirely under the command of the pilot, to prevent collisions in the canal with boats continually coming and going. By pulling up or pushing down the lever in the pilot-house, the pilot can stop or reverse the boat, and send it ahead again when desired. A great saving of fuel is made by the economy of steam through the combination of the high and low pressure systems. The cost of transporting the 7,000 bushels of wheat brought to the City by the new boat is as follows:

Wages of Captain for seven days, at $75 per month	$17 50
One helmsman, at $40 per month	9 31
One deck hand, at $30 per month	7 00
One cook, at $15 per month	3 50
One engineer, at $40 per month	9 31
One engineer, at $60 per month	14 00
Expense of keeping boat, at $2 per day	14 00
Five tons of coal, at $6 per ton	30 00
Five gallons of oil, at $1 per gallon	5 00
Total	$109 62

At the above cost 210 tons of wheat were transported 502 miles, the distance from Buffalo to New-York by canal. It will be demonstrated by calculation that the rate of transportation of one ton per mile was .104c., or that the cost per bushel of wheat for transportation from Buffalo to New-York was 1 cent and 55 mills. This, as will be seen from the items given in the bill of expenses, is exclusive of the tolls at Buffalo, on the canal, and in this City, paid in common by the steam-boats with the horse-boats.

A canal-boat, it is estimated, will carry as much freight as an ordinary railroad freight train, say twenty-six cars, and it is claimed by the advocates of the steam canal-boats that they will carry it with the same expedition. The first cost to the railroad company is of course larger than by horse canal-boats, and also than by steam canal-boats. The cost to the railroads, it is estimated, is a cent a ton per mile, while the cost by the City of New-York, as stated, has been only one mill and four-hundredths. It is therefore claimed that wheat can be transported at a good profit by the steam canal-boats from Buffalo at seven cents per bushel, while the railroads, when brought into competition with the canal in Summer, cannot do it profitably for less than twelve cents, and the horse-boats for less than ten cents. The trip of the City of New-York was a very pleasant one, and satisfactory to those directly interested in the problem of steam navigation on the canal. The only delay on the route was occasioned by the horse-boats, which did not care to get out of the way for their steam rival. Once get the horse-boats out of the canals, say the friends of steam navigation, and there would be no troublesome delays, as the steam-boats would pass each other without difficulty.

THE KELSEY CASE.

For some time past the Grand Jury of Suffolk County has been engaged examining witnesses in connection with the Kelsey murder, and it is thought the evidence elicited will throw much light on the circumstances surrounding this horrible tragedy. Yesterday six witnesses were called, and it is expected that the labors of the jury will be brought to a close to-day, when the indictments will be announced. Among the witnesses who gave evidence yesterday were W. J. Wood, who was called out of his bed on the night of the outrage to see Kelsey, after he had been tarred and feathered; Maggie McCaully, Mrs. Oakley's servant; William Bush, who was aroused by the noise of the vehicle; Peter Fagan, who heard the moans or half suppressed shouts of Kelsey, and J. E. Good, who heard the noise of the oars on the night of the murder; W. H. Leonard, who saw Sammis making a club, and James Spratt, the boy who picked up the boot and shirt on the beach, also gave evidence before the jury. Royal Sammis and several others of the party implicated were expected to arrive at Riverhead last evening. G. B. Banks, D. H. Burgess, John McKay, A. T. Hurd, W. J. Wood, Royal Sammis, Rudolph Sammis, and others who were recently arrested on the Coroner's warrant and taken before Judge Armstrong at Jamaica on the 29th of October, applied for a writ of habeas corpus, which was granted, and made returnable forthwith. On the return of the writ Mr. Brooke traversed the commitment on behalf of the defendants, and denied the jurisdiction of the court, and demanded their discharge. The hearing of the application was adjourned to the 11th inst., and defendants were admitted to bail on two bail bonds of $5,000 each, Geo. Scudder, Isaac Rodgers, Daniel Youngs, and Frank Crossman qualifying as sureties.

HIGHWAYMEN IN JERSEY.

The effects of the recent financial crisis has been severely felt in Newark and Paterson, where the shutting down of such a large number of factories has thrown several hundreds of men and women out of employment. This state of affairs has led to the commission of several robberies within the past week. On Wednesday evening, as one of the dummy street-cars was proceeding on its trip, the driver was attacked on the outskirts of Paterson by three men, who had been lying in wait upon the track. The driver, however, suspected their object before they could succeed in jumping on the car, and laid on the whip to his team, and thereby got beyond the reach of his assailants. One of the men, who attempted to jump on the front platform, was hurled back by a blow of the driver's bucket, and the other two were knocked down by the car while endeavoring to enter by the rear platform. The object of the three unknown men was to rob the driver of the money he had received from passengers for the fare of the car, in addition to the sum given him by the company for change.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

James Close, a Baltimore merchant, was found dead in bed at the Libby House, yesterday.

Prof. Hartz and Dr. Colton will repeat their entertainment at the Cooper Institute this evening.

The body of an unknown man, about thirty-nine years old, was found floating off the Battery, yesterday.

The Dock Commissioners held their regular weekly meeting, at their office in Broadway, yesterday. The proceedings were unimportant.

The order of Germania, formed for charitable and benevolent purposes, celebrated its third anniversary by a festival and dinner at the Turn Hall, in Fourth street, last night. The festivities were wound up by a ball.

The Kreuzer Maennerchor celebrated its first anniversary by a musical entertainment at the Harmonie rooms, in Essex street, last night, in which the Uhland Bund, Sangerlust, and other German vocal societies participated.

The Aschenbroedel Verein, an association of musicians organized for social and benevolent purposes, inaugurated its new club-house at No. 74 East Fourth street, last night, by an entertainment of music and social festivities.

While laboring under temporary insanity, Ebenezer H. Brown, a real-estate agent, residing at No. 211 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, shot himself in the left breast, yesterday morning. He is in a very critical condition.

John McCarthy, a Republican Inspector at the Eighteenth Election District of the Fourth Assembly District, was assaulted by James Ryan, the Democratic candidate for Assembly in that district, on East Broadway, on Wednesday evening, while passing quietly by.

At the Steam-boat Inspectors' investigation yesterday morning, in regard to the collision of the ferry-boats Erie and Delaware on North River, the testimony of two pilots in the employ of the Hoboken Ferry Company went to show that the Erie was not on the proper course to make her slip.

Henry Voss, who, on Monday night, stabbed in the back Morris Sollinger, of No. 246 East Seventy-fourth street, during an affray in a ball-room in East Fifty-fourth street, was yesterday arraigned before Judge Smith, at the Harlem Police Court. Voss, after examination, was locked up to await the result of Sollinger's injuries.

The Helvetia Maennerchor, a Swiss vocal and musical association, gave a concert at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms last night, for which a rich programme of choice German and Swiss compositions had been prepared. The proceeds of the affair will go to the charitable funds established by the Swiss benevolent societies of this City.

The first division of the Cooper Union free course of Saturday night lectures will be inaugurated Saturday evening, Nov. 8, by a lecture by Dr. Dio Lewis, of Boston, on "Our Girls." On the following Saturday evening he will give a lecture upon "Our Eyes and Ears." On Thursday evening, Nov. 13, Mr. Charles Bradlaugh will give a lecture, under the auspices of the Trustees of the Cooper Union, before the working men of New-York, on "Labor."

Messrs. Anthony & Co. have published a chromo lithograph of small size, entitled "Romance." It depicts a young lady looking up from the novel which she has been perusing with intense interest. Though small in size, the effect is not without ambition, and an evident attempt has been made to produce some of these effects in oil-colors, which are generally supposed to be beyond the capacity of the lithograph.

Application will be made to-day, in the Supreme Court, chambers, for an order confirming the appointment of Benjamin C. Whetmore and Richard H. Bowne as Trustees of the first mortgage bonds of the central branch of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, (formerly called the Atchison and Pike's Peak Railroad Company,) in the place of Benjamin W. Bonney, deceased, and John E. Williams, resigned.

BROOKLYN.

Want of funds has compelled the Prospect Park Commissioners to discharge nearly 600 men.

A girl named Mary Clarke, aged twelve years, has been missing from her home at No. 179 Sackett street since Oct. 12.

John Cumberland was found dead in his bed at No. 134 Throop avenue, last evening, by his little grandson. Cause unknown.

Edward J. Skeritt, residing at the corner of Melrose street and Centre avenue, was crushed severely between the Bushwick avenue cars last evening. He was taken to the Eastern District Hospital.

Ann Duck, aged twelve, while filling a kerosene lamp at the residence of her parents, No. 291 Eleventh street, last evening, let it fall on the stove. The oil ignited and the child was severely, and it is thought fatally, burned.

At a meeting of the Board of City Works, yesterday, it was resolved to make a requisition upon the Mayor, Controller, and City Clerk for the issue of bonds for $75,000 on account of the new storage reservoir at Hempstead.

The burglary reported to have occurred at Grace Church turns out to be a mere wanton outrage, committed by some one who tore up the carpets, removed the clock from its place, and destroyed some books, but carried no property away.

Anne Everett, employed as a nurse-maid in the family of Mr. Robert Prince, at No. 365 Union street, was committed for examination, yesterday, by Justice Delmar, on a charge of stealing $250 worth of jewelry from her employers.

At a meeting of the Board of City Works, on Wednesday, the City Engineer was directed to stop all repairs on the streets, as the fund appropriated for that purpose was nearly exhausted. This action of the Board of City Works will throw 443 working men out of employment.

The trial of Courtland A. Sprague, the defaulting ex-City Treasurer, set down for next Monday, will probably be postponed until the next term. Mr. Warren, the accountant, who is an important witness, it is thought, will be delayed at Albany in connection with the State Treasury defalcation.

STATEN ISLAND.

Commodore Vanderbilt has given $5,000 to the Moravian Cemetery, at New-Dorp, for the purpose of building a receiving vault.

A number of the citizens of New-Brighton have protested, in a memorial to the Village Trustees, against the proposed erection of warehouses at the former quarantine grounds for the storing of rectified petroleum, and the establishment of factories for refining crude petroleum, which they regard as "fatal to the prosperity and welfare of the island." It is understood that the Trustees have appointed a committee to prepare an ordinance in accordance with the objections of the memorialists.

LONG ISLAND.

The Fall meeting of the Long Island Bible Society will be held at Flatbush, on Tuesday, the 11th inst. Meeting for business at 3 o'clock. The annual election of officers and meeting for addresses at 7:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY.

A State Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry will be organized in New-Jersey next month.

Sixteen drinking saloons in Hoboken have been indicted by the Grand Jury for violating the Sunday law.

The receipts of live stock at the Communipaw Abattoir yesterday was: Cattle, 1,340; hogs, 7,600, and sheep, 400; in all 107 car loads.

The State Bank of New-Brunswick resumed business yesterday under the new management. The number of depositors was quite large, and public confidence seems to be restored.

In the bankruptcy case of the New-Brunswick Carpet Company the court has directed the Superintendent, James Short, to run the mills until the material on hand is used up. Elias N. Miller, the assignee, will take charge.

Some time ago the Water Company of New-Brunswick failed to give the city a supply of water through bad management, and the city bought their stock and took charge, since which time the wants of the citizens have been attended to. The works at Lawrence Brook, in the First Ward, have been put in good order, and the mains repaired and extended. Yesterday a new Carr pump was shipped from Paterson for work at the reservoir.

THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

The American Missionary Convention reassembled yesterday at Newark. The report of the Committee on Chinese in America was read, and a recommendation made to enlarge the field and prosecute the work with renewed vigor. Rev. Mr. Pond, in an address on the subject, said that the 50,000 Chinese in California would hold the balance of power in that State if they became citizens, and they should be Christianized before receiving the ballot. The report on Indians stated that the advancement of this race in Christianity, culture, and the arts of civilized life was encouraging. The report severely censures the practices of the agents in cheating the Indians, and indorses the peace policy of the United States Government. The report on the educational work in the South was encouraging, and Rev. Henry Ward Beecher delivered an address on the subject. At the afternoon session the delegates participated in the communion service. The Treasurer's report showed a total expenditure during the past year of $619,470 14, of which $273,018 67 was spent in the South, $5,613 76 on the Chinese, and $5,613 76 on the Indians. The balance was expended in supporting the several offices and publications. The receipts during the year amounted to $401,758 29.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you allow me to say a few words in reference to the letter from Hon. Lucius Robinson regarding the Erie accounts, which appears in this day's impression of your paper? You have made certain statements, accompanied by figures in verification, which you offer, under penalty, to substantiate if the company will afford you the opportunity. Why is this offer not accepted, and the books placed in independent hands for examination? Until this is done, the public must necessarily believe in your charges, which have never been refuted. Mr. Robinson says that the the accounts which Mr. Watson has presented are "just, accurate, and true, as they appear on the books of this company." This is special pleading, and no one doubts it. The point at issue is, are the accounts, as they appear on the books, just, accurate, and true? This can only be decided by such an investigation as the company seem to fear.

ACCOUNTANT.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Nov. 6, 1873.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 6.—Cattle very dull; ⅛c.@¼c. lower; very best on sale to-day, 4¾c.@6¼c.; that generally rated first quality, 3¾c.@4¾c.; medium or good fair quality, 3c.@3¾c.; receipts, 3,527; sales, 2,513. Hogs in moderate demand at 5½c.@6½c.; receipts, 6,400. Sheep dull and lower at 4c.@5c.; receipts, 3,323.

HAVANA, Nov. 6.—Exchange quiet; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 52@53 ℔ cent. premium; short sight do., 56@58 ℔ cent. premium; short sight, gold, 65@66 ℔ cent. premium; on London, 80@82 ℔ cent. premium; on Paris, 58@59 ℔ cent. premium.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 6.—Spirits Turpentine quiet at 35c.@36c. Resin quiet at $2 35 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $2 for Hard, $3 for Yellow Dip, $2 40 for Virgin. Tar steady at $2.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 6.—Printing Cloths held at 5½c.@5¾c. for best 6-4 Squares, with unimportant sales.

[Advertisement.]

The Sprague business difficulty began to assume gigantic proportions when it was believed that all Rhode Island would be compelled by it to go without KNOX's beautiful and unsurpassable HATS. Sufficient assets remain, however, to enable every Rhode Islander to sport a first-class KNOX, to be had at the corner of Broadway and Fulton st., Prescott House, and at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

Catarrh is horrible. Thousands of sufferers carry this terrible complaint, disgusting to their friends, a nuisance to themselves. WOLCOTT'S CATARRH ANNIHILATOR banishes this disorder.

PASSENGERS SAILED

In steam-ship General Barnes, for Savannah.—J. M. Reinhart and wife, M. Sewall, J. H. Bartholomew and wife, Mrs. Annie Lockhart, Mrs. De Lyons and child, A. B. McCave, S. B. Lane, J. B. Duckworth, wife, infant, and nurse, D. W. Donovan, Mrs. W. M. Wadley, Miss Eva Wadley, T. B. Bassnett, J. Bowman, wife, and two daughters, K. McKenzie, O. W. Yale, Miss Pauline Gembets, G. W. Haws and wife, J. Ross, Mrs. W. Thompson, A. Harvey and wife, P. Lyons, Benoit Bastide, George Ronk, Thos. Hagemar, John Bosch, M. Reynolds, P. Colgan, John Eggert, Ernest Des Wattennes, H. Bartlett, Samuel Matthews, B. Massner, Henry Manus, Mr. Wallace, Frank Franklin, Mrs. O. Driscoll, Mrs. S. M. Penfield, C. D. Miller, Miss Drury, Mrs. Worswick, A. M. Lane and wife, A. W. Muir, Miss H. Bassnett, Miss Fannie Ford, Miss D. Wilbur, Mrs. F. W. Barnes and infant, Mrs. Chas. Avery, Chas. A. Stone, W. P. Norton, Miss Mathilde Moses, A. C. Avery, D. Ogden, A. W. Kelly, Miss Nellie Pettit, Edwin White, Mary Basilde, C. W. Castles, G. Albrecht, Mrs. Nancy Mangram, Geo. Fek, P. Reynolds, Christian Hanson, Christie Smith, W. Thompson, James Orr, H. Hirt and A. Hirt, Miss Smith, Miss H. E. Swinney, C. T. Roberts, Wm. H. Whittaker.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:36 | Sun sets.....4:50 | Moon sets...7:04

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..9:22 | Gov. Island.10:11 | Hell Gate..11:33

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Nov. 6.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Georgia, Crowell, Charleston, Henry R. Morgan & Co.; Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Hatteras, Lawrence, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Thuringia, (Ger.,) Meier, Hamburg, &c., Kunhardt & Co.; General Barnes, Mallory, Savannah, William R. Garrison; Holland, (Br.,) Bragg, London, National Steam-ship Co.; City of New-York, Deaken, Havana, F. Alexandre & Sons; Tacony, Nichols, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, James Hand; A. C. Stimers, Warren, Philadelphia; Bristol, Wallace, Philadelphia; Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland; Fanny Cadwallader, Foster, Baltimore; Neptune, Bearse, Boston.

Ship Trimountain, Urquhart, Bristol, Eng., E. E. Morgan's Sons.

Barks Lohenquin, (Ger.,) Koras, Cork for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Norsk Flag, (Norw.,) Nertsen, Cork for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; A. J. Pope, (Ger.,) Garden, Antwerp, for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Constance (Br.,) Kichborn, Penarth Roads, &c., George F. Bulley; Sem, (Aust.,) Marcovich, Cork or Falmouth, Slocovich & Co.; Enos, (Aust.,) Radonich, Cork or Falmouth, Slocovich & Co.; Sarah, (Br.,) Silley, Bremen for orders, James W. Elwell & Co.

Brigs John & Mary, (Br.,) Driver, Queenstown or Falmouth, Tetens & Bockmann; Favorite, Woodward, Port-au-Spain, &c., H. Trowbridge's Sons; Serpentina, (Ital.,) Vervena, Salonica for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Hiram Abiff, Tibbets, Havana, &c., Miller & Houghton.

Schrs. G. W. Dill, Ellis, Key West and Tampa, J. L. Hathaway; S. & B. Small, Warner, Boston.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Cimbria, (Ger.,) Brandt, Hamburg Oct. 22, Southampton 26, with mdse. and 882 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Oct. 30, lat. 49 15, lon. 33 19, spoke bark Reciprocity, (Br.,) bound E.; Oct. 31, lat. 48, lon. 40 19, at noon, passed steamer Titian, (of London,) bound W.

Steam-ship Gaelic, (Br.,) Jennings, Liverpool Oct. 25, with mdse. to R. G. Cortis.

Steam-ship Hatteras, Ernest, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Reed, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Gen. Whitney, (new,) Wilmington, Del., to Metropolitan Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Bark Helsinger, (Dan.,) Ginge, Bremen 43 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Oct. 18, lat. 44 19, lon. 29, passed ship Delfthaven, from Montevideo Jan. 30, for Bolivia, bound E. Oct. 30, lat. 40 16, lon. 62, passed bark Onkel, (Ger.,) from Bremen Sept. 20, for Philadelphia.

Bark Ruggiero Primo, (Ital.,) Ruggiero, Malaga 48 ds., with fruit to Hutton & Watson—vessel to J. C. Segar.

Bark Kolga, (Ger.,) Petersen, Hamburg 40 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Letizia, (Ital.,) Castellane, Rotterdam 50 ds., and 45 ds. from the Downs, in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Ironsides, Tapley, Boston, in ballast to Lunt Bros.

Bark Pulcinello, (Ital.,) Lauro, Sligo 74 ds., in ballast to John C. Seager.

Bark Norma, (Ger.,) Haesloop, Bremen 53 ds., in ballast to Herman Koop & Co.

Bark Chili, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) McLeod, London Oct. 2, in ballast to Boyd & Hincken. Is anchored at Southwest Spit for orders.

Brig Helen G. Rich, Hons, Havana 12 ds., with sugar to E. D. Morgan & Co.—vessel to J. Zittlosen.

Brig Don Jacinto, (of Portland,) Crosten, Matanzas 13 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to James Henry.

Brig Salista, (of Stockton,) Patridge, Girgenti 75 ds., with sulphur to order—vessel to J. Zittlosen.

Brig Josephine, (of Pictou,) Gannion, Port Caledonia, C. B., with coal to Hatton, Watson & Co.

Brig Crescent, Buck, of and from Windsor, N. S., 12 ds., with plaster to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Matilda, Benson, Bangor, with lumber to order.

Schr. Light Boat, (of Rockland,) Wood, Windsor, N. S., 14 ds., with 160 tons plaster to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Mary E. Vancleaf, Lamb, Darien, Ga., with lumber to B. F. Metcalf & Co.

Schr. Charmer, Noyes, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. North Wind, Babb, Bristol.

Schr. Sophie Wilson, Godfrey, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Ida May, Dix, Windsor, N. S., with plaster to order.

Schr. Arthur Burton, Barrett, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. G. P. Pomeroy, ——, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. E. B. Emery, Pratt, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Charlie Morton, Cobb, Windsor, N. S., for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. M. Fitzpatrick, Risley, Boston.

Schr. R. C. Thomas, Daley, Fox Island.

Schr. Adria, Beebe, Pigeon Cove.

Schr. Quoddy, Fanning, Windsor, N. S., with plaster to C. W. Bertaux.

Schr. Clara Smith, Davis, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Gertrude Plummer, Plummer, Portland, for Savannah.

Schr. L. B. Wing, York, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Amelia, Baldwin, Windsor, N. S., with plaster to order.

Schr. M. F. Webb, Cook, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. G. W. Cummins, Bolt, Boston, for Rondout.

Schr. A. J. Sipple, Bacon, New-London.

Schr. Plow Boy, Hallock, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Plymouth Rock, Crockett, Boston.

Schr. C. J. Errickson, Chase, Newport, for Rondout.

Schr. Silas Brainerd, Odber, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Reno, Wasson, Boston.

Schr. Union Flag, Frisbee, Portsmouth.

Schr. Urbana, Allen, New-Haven.

Schr. Palma, Buckley, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Jas. Martin, Nickerson, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Josephine Allen, Newport.

Schr. Empire, Matthews, Cromwell, Conn.

Schr. W. H. Bowen, Golden, Bristol.

Schr. W. D. Munson, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. Jacob Raymond, Brown, New-London.

Schr. M. A. McCann, Cavanagh, Portsmouth.

Schr. Frances Edwards, West, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Florida, Skidmore, Jacksonville, via Providence, with lumber to R. Buckley.

Schr. Silver Heels, Newman, Vinalhaven.

Schr. Ross and Adria, Norwood, Gloucester.

Schr. Brave, Foss, Boston.

Schr. Storm, Stabb, Norwich.

Schr. L. O. Wells, Wells, East Greenwich.

Schr. Jas. Moore, Kelly, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. B. Allen, Davis, Guilford.

Schr. D. and E. Kelley, Kelley, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Fly, Carter, Pawtucket.

Schr. E. Banks, Smith, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Connecticut, Shropshire, New-Haven.

Schr. W. W. Brainerd, Fitch, New-Bedford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Success, Richards, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Thos. B. Smith, Brown, New-Bedford.

Schr. Nicanor, Baker, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Lottie Beard, Perry, New-Bedford, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Pacific, Ginn, Vinalhaven.

Schr. Ella, Grindle, Bangor, with lumber for Westchester.

Schr. Thomas W. Havens, Rackett, Dighton, for Baltimore.

Schr. J. M. Borden, Dodge, Fall River.

Schr. Fannie G. Warner, Dickens, Pawtucket, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Rhoda Holmes, Potter, Dighton, for Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. V. Barkslew, Bell, Dighton.

Schr. Mary Sawyer, St. John, N. B., [illegible] lumber for Philadelphia.

Schr. Index, Cobb, Providence.

Schr. Ida S. Burgess, Kelly, Providence.

Schr. C. S. Edwards, Worth, Providence.

Schr. S. A. Hoffman, Hoffman, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. D. A. Berry, Walters, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Flyaway, Enos, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Fanny Fern, Eaton, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Chief, Smith, Norwich.

Schr. Ira Laffrinier, Coleman, Boston.

Schr. Orisimba, Clark, New-Haven.

Schr. Mary Johnson, Crosby, Boston.

Schr. Maria Louisa, Snow, Providence.

Schr. Motto, Davis, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. H. B. Diverty, Hand, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. H. Tuttle, Mabro, Brookhaven.

Schr. Thos. Potter, Handy, New-Bedford.

Schr. Anna Safford, Baker, Pawtucket.

Schr. Jennie Rogers, Rogers, Providence.

Schr. Cynthia Jane, Gardner, Providence.

Schr. Makaska, Clark, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Alice C. Noyes, Baker, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Australia, Rogers, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Island Belle, Buckminster, Vinalhaven.

Schr. Tahmaroo, Kent, Providence.

Schr. Magnet, Clarke, New-Haven.

Schr. F. H. Odiorne, Swain, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. F. M. Brown, McCarthy, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Emma Ellen, Fox, Hartford, for Rondout.

Schr. J. W. Bell, Allen, Taunton, for Rondout.

Schr. Etta May, Dix, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Westley, Abbott, Smith, Providence, for Baltimore.

Schr. J. Clark, Crowell, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. L. S. Sargent, Sargent, Bluehill.

Schr. J. D. Griffin, Harding, Gloucester.

Schr. Frances Coffin, Matsell, Pawtucket.

Schr. Geo. W. Pettes, McKay, Providence.

Schr. Eleanor, King, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Naiad Queen, Chase, Somerset.

Schr. Ann S. Brown, Snow, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. D. G. Floyd, Clifford, Fall River.

Schr. Wm. Gray, Allen, New-London.

Schr. Peter Ritter, Arnold, Providence.

Schr. Maria, Barbour, Westerly, R. I.

Schr. Kate Thomas, Barlow, Providence.

Schr. Gilbert Green, Fisher, Norwich.

Schr. Hero, Kelly, Salem.

Schr. Ney, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. Mediator, Davis, Fall River.

Schr. Annie Chase, Beebe, Greenport.

Schr. Mary Lovell, Murphy, Norwalk.

Schr. Isaac Merritt, Bates, New-Haven.

Schr. Joseph Oakes, Hill, New-Haven.

Schr. J. D. Ingraham, Dickens, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Red Rover, Bunker, Salem.

Schr. Mary Tice, Dunham, New-Haven.

Schr. Ed. Lindsley, Bradley, New-Haven.

Schr. Patron, Hallock, Brookhaven.

Schr. Henry Gibbs, Chase, New-Haven.

Schr. Sarah Clark, Griffin, Somerset.

Schr Wm. Capes, Kelly, Rockport, Mass.

Schr. H. J. Russell, Rankin, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Lucy Blossom, Nickerson, Boston.

Schr. L. A. Tolles, Stokes, Providence.

Schr. H. S. Marlor, Wines, New-Bedford, for Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Henry Crosky, Potter, New-Bedford.

Schr. Thos. B. Smith, Brown, New-Bedford.

Schr. Robert Center, Hulse, Taunton.

Schr. S. W. Pouder, Thrasher, Taunton.

Schr. H. B. Diverty, Nickerson, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Cloud, Cathcart, Providence, for Trenton.

Schr. Rachel Jane, Taylor, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Yankee Boy, Houghton, Pawtucket, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Maria Fleming, Williams, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Essex, Handy, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Curtis Goodwin, Lewis, Providence.

Schr. L. M. Blake, Blake, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Niger, Thompson, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Evergreen, Turner, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. E. H. Raynor, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. E. J. Raynor, Mitchell, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Jas. English, Barker, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Joseph Oakes, Providence.

Schr. Elizabeth Parker, New-Bedford.

Schr. Lenora, Spofford, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Daniel Webster, Packard, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Eva Lewis, Lewis, Providence.

Schr. Henry May, Fitch, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. P. S. Lindsley, Houghton, Providence.

Schr. Z. Taylor, Hill, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. W. and H. Gould, Wixon, Somerset.

Schr. Chas. Rogers, Mayo, Rockport.

Schr. T. C. Smith, Keene, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Nat. Shaler, Odber, Providence.

Schr. Julia Pratt, Clark, Providence.

Schr. Neptune's Bride, Grier, Providence.

Schr. S. H. Read, Arnold, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Lookout, Davis, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. L. A. Burlingame, Burlingame, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Richard Hill, Bayles, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. John Randolph, Robbins, Wareham.

Schr. Fawn, Drury, Boston, for Baltimore.

Schr. A. Crandell, Pattis, Westerly, R. I.

Schr. E. F. Meary, Lewis, Portland, Conn.

Schr. I. W. Hine, Lane, Pigeon Cove.

Schr. E. H. Atwood, Haskell, Fall River.

Schr. Frances Ellen, Prescott, Wood's Hole.

Schr. Ruth Halsey, Martin, New-London.

Schr. Thomas Ellis, Kelly, New-Bedford.

Schr. M. H. Griffin, Ferris, Warren.

Schr. Alpha, Allen, Bristol.

Schr. Hannah Westbrook, Littlejohn, Portland, with lumber to John Boynton's Sons.

Schr. Bellona, Hill, New-Haven.

Schr. Alligator, Hall, Dix Island.

Schr. William Holt, Crowley, Vinalhaven.

Schr. Balloon, Coombs, Bangor, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Justice, Taylor, Newport.

Schr. Onward, Gorham, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Chillion, Winslow, Portland, with lumber to order.

Schr. Chas. W. Holt, Crowley, Fox Island, with stone for Brooklyn Bridge.

Schr. Ned Sumter, Snow, Rockland, with lime for Philadelphia.

Schr. Alligator, Haskell, Calais, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. M. A. Coombs, Johnson, Boston.

Schr. R. G. Whilldon, Nichols, Somerset.

Schr. Saxon, Hardy, Calais, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Philanthropist, Ryder, Bangor, with lumber to order.

Schr. Martha, Smith, Bristol, Me.

Schr. Harriet Baker, Webber, Portland, with lumber to Creed Bros.

Schr. Minerva, Brightman, Fall River, for Rondout.

Schr. Charger, White, Somerset.

SAILED—Steam-ships Thuringia, for Hamburg; Holland, for London; City of New-York, for Havana; ship Princeton, for Liverpool; bark A. J. Pope, for [illegible].

WIND—Sundown, light, N. E.; hazy.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 6.—Arr. schr. Daylight, from Baracoa.

Sld. steamer Flag, for Boston.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 6.—Passed Out—Barks Frederica and Caroline, Countess and Volunteer, for Great Britain; Yamoylen, for Rio; brig Volund, for Bristol; brig Robin, for Arichat; schr. Ella M. Storer, for St. John; brig Chattanooga, for Baltimore.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 6.—Arr. brigs Red Rose and Fearless, from Santos, for orders.

KEY WEST, Nov. 6.—The brig Almon Rowell, Young, from Cardenas, for New-York, with molasses, has put in here, leaking.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 6.—Arr. steam-ship Zodiac, from New-York; barks Aurora, from London, (and ordered to Bull River;) Algeria, from Greenock; schrs. Lena S. Storer, from Boston; Lady Bannerman, from Abaco.

Cld. schr. Carrie Heyer, for Providence.

Sld. steam-ship Herman Livingston, for New-York, and bark La Plata, for Liverpool.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

BRISTOL, Eng., Nov. 6.—The Great Western Line steam-ship Arragon, Capt. Western, sld. hence to-day for New-York.

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UNION SQUARE.

Gorham Mfg. Co.,
Silversmiths,

Have opened, in connection with their wholesale business, a department for retailing their own productions in New-York. The attention of the public is respectfully requested to this superb stock of Solid Silver-ware and Gorham Plated-ware now offered at retail.

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FOR
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LAFAYETTE PLACE, OPPOSITE ASTOR PLACE
ONE DOOR FROM CORNER.

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